The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2538. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Removal of Captain Meigs—The San Juan Question—Bogus Dispatches—Visit of an American Ship to Tunis.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 7.

The cause of the removal of Captain MEIGS from the Superintendency of Public Buildings by the Secretary of War, was a difference of opinion between them as to the payment of certain claims, Captain MEIGS refusing payment because the vouchers were informal, and the Secretary of War ordering that the claims should be satisfied, as he knew them to be just. This, however, was but one cause among many which determined the result.

The San Juan issue between this Government and England remains as stated in my dispatch a fortnight since. It is for England to make the next move. The rejoinder to the reply of Gen. CASS declining to surrender the Island, is looked for with great interest, and Mr. BUCHANAN will postpone any reference in his message to the nature of the reply until the rejoinder is received.

It is understood that fabricated dispatches have been sent to some of the New-York papers this evening, with the view of influencing the election to-morrow.

The Secretary of War is busily preparing his estimates for the Annual Report.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 7, 1859.

Capt. LAVALETTE, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Naples, Oct. 14, says that he had taken the American Consul, Mr. NICHOLSON, to Tunis in the steamship *Wabash*. It was customary to salute the English and French Consuls whenever they arrived or departed, but no other such officers were similarly honored; but since our treaty with Tunis placed our Consuls on a footing equal with those of the most favored nations, and this fact having been explained, the authorities cheerfully accorded the salute to both Capt. LAVALETTE and Consul NICHOLSON. The carriages of the Bey were in waiting at the landing, where our officers were received by persons of the highest rank, and escorted to the palace. The interview was very satisfactory, the Bey saying that he should endeavor to cultivate the most friendly relations with the United States. Capt. LAVALETTE adds: "I clearly discovered that our presence was having a beneficial effect on the new Government, especially with reference to the position of our Consul. I am satisfied that the short trip to Tunis will conduce to the best interests of the United States.

Senator GWIN will, at the earliest period of next session of Congress, bring forward the Pacific Railroad question with more than his usual energy.

Siege of Brownsville.

DEFEAT OF THE TOWNSPEOPLE BY CORTINAS—PROBABLE SURRENDER OF THE PLACE TO THE MARAUDERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 7.

The steamship *Arizona*, from Brownsville, Texas, on the 2d inst., has arrived here.

CORTINAS and his band continue their depredations, threatening the inhabitants with fire and sword. On the 20th ult. thirty men entered the city and fired one round, when they were surprised by the artillery, and fled. On the 24th a hundred and twenty men, with cannon and howitzers, marched against CORTINAS, and drove the guard from his house. They subsequently were surprised by an ambuscade, and lost a cannon and howitzer, and finally were entirely defeated. Four were wounded and nine killed. CORTINAS lost two killed. He afterwards sent a letter demanding of the citizens of Brownsville, that they should surrender the Sheriff and others to save the city from destruction. A general panic pervaded at Brownsville. The City was barricaded and trenches dug for defence. An attack was hourly expected.

It was reported that after taking Brownsville, CORTINAS would attack Brazos. The Mayor of Brownsville appeal to New-Orleans for a hundred men, as their citizens are worn out and the Rangers had not arrived from Northern Mexico. Sixty felons, released from the prison at Victoria, had joined the guerilla band and were devastating the country.

From the Pacific Coast.

PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE GEN. SCOTT—FAILURE OF THE SALT LAKE MAIL ANTICIPATED—ADVICES FROM OREGON AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 7.

The Overland Mail with San Francisco dates of the 14th ult. arrived last night.

Great preparations were making to receive Gen. SCOTT. All the military companies and soldiers in the Mexican war would meet him on his arrival and escort him through the city, where all classes of the people were preparing to pay him their tribute of respect.

The creditors of CHOPPENNING & Co., mail contractors between California and Salt Lake, had attached their stock and other property for debts amounting to $30,000. It was feared that the mails would be suspended from this cause.

The water courses throughout the State were at the lowest stage, and the miners holding claims in the beds of the streams were gathering rich harvests of gold.

Oregon dates are to Oct. 8. Five hundred and fifty emigrant wagons had arrived at the Cascades, Washington Territory.

Advices from Capt. WALLEN'S Salt Lake expedition and Lieut. MULLEN'S Fort Benton Wagon-road expedition announce the good health and continued prosperity of the commands. Capt. WALLEN had rendered great service to the emigrants on the route. The Indians were quiet.

British Columbia dates are to Oct. 10. Everything was quiet at San Juan. The *British Colonist* says it was currently reported that a new Governor named HOWE may be shortly expected.

The shipments of Gold from Victoria in September amounted to $110,000.

The miners on Fraser's River were doing well.

Business at San Francisco was slow. There was little doing from first hands except by auction. Sales of India goods that way were quite heavy. Provisions were drooping. Crushed sugar was 11c. ₱ lb. Coffee was more buoyant. Candles were inactive. Domestic spirits were firmer. Spirits turpentine was $1 ₱ gallon.

From New-Mexico.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS—BATTLE AT THE DEL NORTE.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 7.

The New-Mexican Mail of the 26th September, arrived last night *vid* El Paso and the Overland Mail coach, the northern route having been abandoned in consequence of Indian outrages along the line. The passengers and letters report the continuance of depredations and murder on the plains by the Indians.

A letter from Taos, New-Mexico, to the *Republican*, mentions a battle between the Utah Indians, assisted by Mexicans, and a band of Arrapahoes at the crossing of the Del Norte, in which twenty-two of the latter were killed.

From St. Helena.

CAPTURE OF TWO SLAVERS.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 7.

The ship *Peerless*, from Calcutta, *vid* St. Helena, has arrived at this port, bringing dates from the latter port of Sept. 19. There were no American vessels in port. Two slavers, taken on the coast of Africa by a British cruiser were in port, and with their cargoes, had been condemned by the Admiralty Court. The name of one was unknown; the other was the *Stephen H. Townsend*, Capt. WALKER, of New-Orleans. P. CALVERLY CLAUGHTON, Bishop of St. Helena, was expected to arrive in November from England.

Disaster on Lake Erie.

EXPLOSION OF THE PROPELLER OHIO—TWO LIVES LOST.

SANDUSKY, Monday, Nov. 7.

Propellor *Ohio*, bound to Buffalo from Cleveland, with a cargo of 350 tons merchandise, when ten miles off Long Point below Erie, Sunday morning at 2 o'clock, blew up, and sank in ten minutes. There were seventeen persons aboard, of whom THOMAS COLLEY, second mate, and MICHAEL DANIGAN, wheelsman, were lost. The remaining fifteen persons drifted in a yawl-boat, without oars, in a high sea, with little clothing, fifteen hours, when the propellor *Equator* picked them up and brought them to this port. The *Ohio* was owned by the American Transportation Company. It is said that there is no insurance.

Louisiana Election.

RESULT OF THE VOTE IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 7.

The election here, to-day, passed off quietly. In the Fourth District the Democrats have elected one member of the Legislature, one Justice of the Peace, and one State Tax-Collector. In the rest of the city, the regular American ticket is elected by a large majority.

The New-York Forgers in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 7.

LEACH and BISHOP, charged with forgery on Mr. ROBERT BONNER, are to be taken to New-York for trial, on a requisition of Gov. MORGAN. There is also a requisition for them from the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Presidency of the Georgia University.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Nov. 7.

HENRY R. JACKSON has been elected President of the Georgia University.

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

Additions to the Documentary History.

LYDIA MARIA CHILD AND GOV. WISE.

In his Brooklyn speech, Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS alluded to a correspondence which had passed between Mrs. LYDIA MARIA CHILD and Gov. WISE. The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Satuday, publishes this correspondence, as follows:

LETTER FROM MRS. CHILD TO GOV. WISE.

WAYLAND, Mass., Oct. 26, 1859.

GOV. WISE: I have heard that you were a man of chivalrous sentiments, and I know you were opposed to the iniquitous attempt to force upon Kansas a Constitution abhorrent to the moral sense of her people. Relying upon these indications of honor and justice in your character, I venture to ask a favor of you. Enclosed is a letter to Capt. JOHN BROWN. Will you have the kindness, after reading it yourself, to transmit it to the prisoner?

I, and all my large circle of Abolition acquaintances, were taken by surprise when news came of Capt. BROWN'S recent attempt; nor do I know of a single person who would have approved of it had they been apprised of his intentions. But I, and thousands of others, feel a natural impulse of sympathy for the brave and suffering man. Perhaps God, who sees the inmost of our souls, perceives some such sentiment in *your* heart also. He needs mother or sister to dress his wounds and speak soothingly to him. Will you allow me to perform that mission of humanity? If you will, may God bless you for the generous deed!

I have been for years an uncompromising Abolitionist, and I should scorn to deny it, or apologize for it, as much as JOHN BROWN himself would. Believing in peace principles, I deeply regret the step that old veteran has taken, while I honor his humanity toward those who became his prisoners. But, because it is my habit to be as open as the daylight, I will also say, that if I believed our religion justified men in fighting for freedom, I should consider the enslaved everywhere as best entitled to that right. Such an avowal is a simple, frank expression of my sense of natural justice. But I should despise myself utterly if any circumstances could tempt me to seek to advance these opinions, in any way, directly or indirectly, after your permission to visit Virginia had been obtained on the plea of sisterly sympathy with a brave and suffering man. I give you my word of honor, which was never broken, that I would use such permission solely and singly for the purpose of nursing your prisoner, and for no other purpose whatsoever.

Yours, respectfully,
L. MARIA CHILD.

LETTER FROM MRS. CHILD TO JOHN BROWN.

WAYLAND, Mass., Oct. 26, 1859.

DEAR CAPT. BROWN: Though personally unknown to you, you will recognize in my name an earnest friend of Kansas, when circumstances made that Territory the battle-ground between the antagonistic principles of Slavery and Freedom, which politicians so vainly strive to reconcile in the Government of the United States.

Believing in peace principles, I cannot sympathize with the method you chose to advance the cause of Freedom. But I honor your generous intentions. I admire your courage, moral and physical. I reverence you for the humanity which tempered your zeal. I sympathise with your cruel bereavements, your sufferings, and your wrongs. In brief, I love you and bless you.

Thousands of hearts are throbbing with sympathy as warm as mine. I think of you night and day, bleeding in prison, surrounded by hostile faces, sustained only by trust in God, and your own strong heart. I long to nurse you, to speak to you sisterly words of sympathy and consolation. I have asked permission of Gov. WISE to do so. If the request is not granted I cherish the hope that these few words may at least reach your hands, and afford you some little solace. May you be strengthened by the conviction that no honest man never sheds blood for freedom in vain, however much he may be mistaken in his efforts. May God sustain you, and carry you through whatsoever may be in store for you.

Yours, with heartfelt respect, sympathy and affection.
L. MARIA CHILD.

GOV. WISE'S REPLY TO MRS. CHILD.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 29, 1859.

MADAM: Yours of the 26th was received by me yesterday, and at my earliest leisure I respectfully reply to it, that I will forward the letter for JOHN BROWN, a prisoner under our laws, arraigned at the bar of the Circuit Court for the County of Jefferson, at Charlestown, Va., for the crimes of murder, robbery and treason, which you ask me to transmit to him. I will comply with your request, in the only way which seems to me proper, by inclosing it to the Commonwealth's Attorney, with the request that he will ask the permission of the Court to hand it to the prisoner. BROWN, the prisoner, is now in the hands of the Judiciary, not of the Executive, of this Commonwealth. You ask me further to allow you to perform the mission "of mother or sister, to dress his wounds and speak soothingly to him." By this, of course, you mean to be allowed to visit him in his cell, and to minister to him in the offices of humanity. *Why should you not be so allowed, Madam? Virginia and Massachusetts are involved in no civil war*, and the Constitution which unites them in one Confederacy, guarantees to you the privileges and immunities of a citizen of the United States in the State of Virginia. That Constitution I am sworn to support, and am, therefore, bound to protect your privileges and immunities as a citizen of Massachusetts coming into Virginia for any lawful and peaceful purpose. Coming, as you propose, to minister to the captive in prison, you will be met, doubtless, by all our people, not only in a chivalrous but in a Christian spirit. *You have a right to visit Charlestown, Va., Madam, and your mission, being merciful and humane, will not only be allowed but be respected if not welcomed.* A few, unenlightened and inconsiderate persons, fanatical in their modes of thought and action to maintain justice and right, might molest you, or be disposed to do so, and and this might suggest the imprudence of risking any experiment upon the peace of a society very much excited by the crimes with whose chief author you seem to sympathise so much; but still, I repeat, your motives and avowed purpose are lawful and peaceful, and *I will, as far as I am concerned, do my duty in protecting your rights in our limits.* Virginia and her authorities would be weak indeed—weak in point of folly and weak in point of power—if her State faith and constitutional obligations cannot be redeemed in her own limits to the letter of morality as well as of law, and if her chivalry cannot courteously receive a lady's visit to a prisoner. Every arm which guards BROWN from rescue on the one hand, and from lynch law on the other, will be ready to guard your person in Virginia. I could not permit an insult even to woman in her walk of charity among us, though it be to one who whetted knives of butchery for our "mothers, sisters," daughters and babes. We have no sympathy with your sentiments of sympathy with BROWN, and are surprised that you were "taken by surprise when news came of Capt. BROWN'S recent attempt." His attempt was a natural consequence of your sympathy, and the error of that sympathy ought to make you doubt its virtue, from the effect on his conduct. But it is not of this I should speak. When you arrive at Charlestown, if you go there, it will be for the Court and its officers, the Commonwealth's attorney, sheriff and jailor, to say whether you may see and wait on the prisoner. But, whether you are thus permitted or not, (and you will be, if my advice prevail,) you may rest assured that he will be humanely, lawfully and mercifully dealt by, in prison and on trial.

Respectfully, HENRY A. WISE.

To L. MARIA CHILD.

THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTION.

LECTURE BY REV. J. SELLA MARTIN.

The Bethesda (colored) Presbyterian Church, in Sullivan-street, was crowded last night on the occasion of the delivery of a lecture on the late insurrection, by Rev. J. SELLA MARTIN. The lecturer said that our nation was passing through a crisis, such as had not often been seen in history, and that New-York was not the place to withhold the expression of sympathy for poor, down-trodden Africa. This was the time for candid words, spoken not in recrimination, but in justice and mercy. The first lesson to be learned from the affair at Harper's Ferry, was that a colored man is just like a white man, no better and no worse for being black. It had been said that the negroes were cowards; that they were sleek, greasy and happy, and, next to the devil, hated the Abolitionists. The reason of this was that the slaves had been so often fooled that they could not but regard white men with suspicion. The impracticability of JOHN BROWN'S plan was enough to justify cowardice. He made a great mistake in holding as prisoners the slaves of Col. WASHINGTON. If it was true that the slaves were contented, then he asked for no stronger condemnation of the system of bondage, than that it crushed out the intuitive love of liberty. A second lesson of this insurrection was that the colored men had learned so much of their oppressors, that no white man will ever be able to commend himself to their confidence. Though he honored the name and memory of Old JOHN BROWN, he would have it understood that coöperation with a white man was impossible. The third lesson was that white and black people get along pretty well together. He liked the white folks as being between the two races; they were like the fly-leaf between the Old and New Testaments, that did not belong to either Dispensation. When he saw amalgamation, he thought the logic of the white people was good, but their conclusion very bad. If white women have superior judgment, why should fault be found with them for marrying black men! If they were foolish, there would be two fools together, and that would do them no harm. If they were maniacs, then nothing would do them so much good as the sight of a black picture. A fourth lesson taught by this affair was that the black man was possessed of courage. People had harped so much upon the timidity of the negroes that they had almost come to believe it to be a fact.

The fifth lesson to be learned was that the white men were more interested in the Anti-Slavery cause than they had been thought to be. He did not give them credit for genuine philanthropy, but that slave labor was touching their pockets. It prevented them from sending their mowing machines and their books to the South. He looked for the time when there would be a negro nationality in this country. Every slave brought from Africa would be a sword in the hand of Providence to carve out the destiny of this Republic. The negroes were to occupy the places now occupied by white men. The colored men had learned, as a sixth lesson, that their best friends were not their best friends after all. Under this head Mr. MARTIN censured FRED. DOUGLAS for having been so eloquent in their behalf, and when the crisis came, for writing letters from the broad latitude of Canada West. This brought out a good deal of hissing on the part of the audience, but loud applause soon drowned it. The last lesson, he considered to be that the insurrection had aroused the colored men to feel that they had something to do. After enlarging somewhat on this head, the lecturer closed with an appeal to the colored people of New-York to train up their children in the love of Freedom. He received loud applause when he retired.

THE BACKER OF JOHN BROWN.

From the Louisville Journal.

Dr. SAMUEL G. HOWE, of Boston, is a peculiar and very remarkable man. We first knew him nearly forty years ago as a student in Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island. We presume that traditions of his career as a student are still preserved and related in the University. He was quick and bright and talented, but probably the wildest and most inveterately mischievous young man ever connected with the institution. There was scarcely any kind of mischief which he did not habitually practice. If any petty prank or even gross outrage was perpetrated within the college precincts or in the vicinity, the general sentiment uniformly and at once settled upon him as its author. He was, to use a rather low word, full of all manner of "deviltry." He was continually summoned before the faculty and publicly admonished and fined and rusticated, and suspended, and the constant expectation of all was that he would be expelled. He remained throughout his four years and graduated—we think in the class of 1822—though without honor.

We suppose that nobody who knew SAMUEL G. HOWE or knew of him in college had the slightest expectation that he would ever come to good. We remember to have heard with a feeling of utter surprise, a few months after he graduated, that he was studying with the utmost industry in the office of Dr. INGALLS, a distinguished physician and surgeon of Boston, with every prospect of becoming able and distinguished in the profession he had chosen. He remained with Dr. INGALLS, we believe, until he was admitted to practice, and all who knew him regarded him then as certain to win professional distinction. He carried into the pursuits of science the same spirit and energy that in his previous years he had manifested in vexing and annoying and injuring all around him.

But Dr. HOWE was at that time too impulsive, he had in his soul too much of the spirit of wild and reckless and desperate adventure, to be able to settle calmly down in the practice of a peaceable profession in New-England when stirring events, that could touch the heart of a bold and generous man, were taking place in any part of the world. The Greek revolution had at that time broken out, and the Greeks, rousing themselves from their old and hereditary slumber, were striking manfully for independence. The odds against them were terrible, and their cause seemed desperate, but these were exactly the circumstances to kindle the ardor and enlist the action of Dr. HOWE. With whatever means he could command in men and money he hastened to Greece, and so bore himself throughout all her war that his name is yet mentioned and blessed by her sons as that of one of her noblest and best and most devoted benefactors. He encountered every peril, and did more than any other man to prevent and relieve the sufferings of the Grecian soldiers and people.

Dr. HOWE'S career since his return from Greece to the United States is probably better known to thousands of others throughout the country than it is to us. For many years he has been the Superintendent of the Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, and unquestionably he has made that institution the admiration of the public and the model of all similar institutions throughout our land. He has devoted to it all the powers of a fine intellect and a great and most enthusiastic heart. He has accomplished for the blind what was never accomplished before, and what, but for him, might not perhaps have been accomplished for half a century to come. And he has not confined his exertions to that noble enterprise alone. In all the great and numerous public benefactions of Massachusetts, he has borne an important and leading part. He has been one of the first men looked to, and one of the chief men relied on, whenever any great thing was to be undertaken for the relief of any class of suffering humanity in his native State or for the promotion of her welfare and her fame.

Dr. HOWE has always been a Free-Soiler, and, we believe, an ultra Abolitionist. From our knowledge of his character and history, however, we are constrained to regard him as sincere and honest in whatever he says or does. He was ever from his boyhood an enthusiast for freedom, and the perversion of this feeling or sentiment in his bosom has no doubt made him what he is toward Slavery and slaveholders. If it is true, as it certainly appears to be, that he gave his countenance to the conspiracy for fomenting rebellion throughout the Southern States, he should, whatever his merits in other respects may be, be execrated by the present generation and by posterity. But if, as we can scarcely hope, he is innocent of the great crime, we shall most heartily rejoice in being able to proclaim his innocence.

BROWN'S FAMILY.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy*, Nov. 4, says:

"Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON, of this city, has just returned from a visit to the family of Capt. JOHN BROWN. He found them up among the Adirondac mountains in New-York, near Lake Champlain, opposite Burlington, Vt.—Mrs. BROWN and four of her surviving children, three daughters and one son. She is a second wife, and has been the mother of 12 children. BROWN had eight children by a previous wife, making 20 in all. Eight of the 20 are now living. Mrs. BROWN was accompanied by Mr. HIGGINSON on his return, and he went with her in the train to Boston, yesterday, passing through Fitchburgh. She will leave to-day for Virginia, having telegraphed to Gov. WISE for permission to visit her husband in prison."

Sporting News.

GRANTLEY BERKLEY'S BUFFALO HUNT.

A Westport correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes, Oct. 31:

"GRANTLEY BERKLEY set out from here on the 25th of September (Sunday) for a big buffalo hunt on the great plains. The sporting world will probably be gratified to learn that he and his party have got safely back, after a pleasant and successful sport of a little over one month. They arrived in the "settlements" on the 29th inst., and the party divided—the nobleman and a portion of his suite going on to St. Joseph, and the guide and generalissimo of the excursion, JOHN CANTRELL, and the balance of the party coming on to Westport. I learn from one of the company that the hunt turned out very well, and to the perfect satisfaction of "My Lord," who thinks himself amply repaid for all his trouble and expenditures. They started out on the Santa Fé route until they heard of the Indian depredations, when, by advice of CANTRELL, they changed their course further north. They proceeded to Fort Riley, where they were joined by two officers of the Army, and thus recruited, made for the region of Smoky Hill Fork, (some 250 miles from Missouri river,) where they were gratified with the sight of buffalo in abundance. During the first day's hunt our high-born Englishman made a dead failure—he had the "buck ague" to an alarming extent, and missed fire every time, but he daily improved, and soon showed himself a good hunter and fair sportsman—for a foreigner. They killed twenty-nine noble buffalo, the skins and tongues of which will be carried across the waters as trophies, and a few choice steaks carefully packed up to grace a London Club dinner about Christmas time. They also killed a variety of smaller game, at which "My Lord" seemed more at home. When it came to feathered game, birds on the wing, &c., he surpassed every one else. His fondness for sport is only equaled by his energy and endurance. CANTRELL says that the old Englishman can hunt, on foot or on horseback, without eating or drinking.

Mr. BERKLEY delivered a lecture in St. Joseph on Tuesday, Oct. 25, to the great satisfaction and delight of a large audience.

TROTTING MATCHES.

The following is a summary of contests which took place yesterday on Long Island:

UNION COURSE, L. I.—*Trotting*—Monday, Nov. 7, 1859.—Match $500, mile heats.

Owner names a single horse	1	1
Owner names double team	2	2

Time—3:17½; 3:14½.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—*Trotting*.—Match $200, mile heats; best three in five; to go as they please.

Mr. PERRIN names bay mare. Received forfeit.
Mr. WHELAN names brown gelding. Paid forfeit.

POLITICAL.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

POLLS OPEN AT 6:38 A. M.—CLOSE AT 4:36 P. M.

PLACES OF HOLDING THE POLLS.

The following are the places designated for holding the polls in the different Wards of the City:

FIRST WARD.

Dist.	
1	32 Greenwich-street.
2	82 Greenwich-street.
3	116 Greenwich-street.
4	13 Cedar-street.
5	101 Broad-st.

SECOND WARD.

1	8 Theatre-alley.
2	2 Burling-slip.

THIRD WARD.

1	206 Fulton-street.
2	45 Robinson-street.
3	81 Warren-street.
4	3 Hudson-street.

FOURTH WARD.

1	11 Jacob-street.
2	Shakespeare Hotel.
3	18 New-Bowery.
4	87 Cherry-street.
5	45 James-street.
6	51 Cherry-street.
7	63 Madison-street.

FIFTH WARD.

1	123 Franklin-street.
2	24 White-street.
3	33 Leonard-street.
4	4 Beach-street.
5	183 Duane-street.
6	367 Greenwich-street.
7	74 Laight-street.
8	472 Canal-street.

SIXTH WARD.

1	10 Chambers-street.
2	Cor. Centre and Reade.
3	28 City Hall-place.
4	123 Leonard-street.
5	82 Centre-street.
6	7 Mulberry-street.
7	47 Bayard-street.
8	86 Elm-street.
9	Cor. Elizab'h & Walker.

SEVENTH WARD.

1	68 East Broadway.
2	99 Madison-street.
3	173 Cherry-street.
4	19 Henry-street.
5	200 Madison-street.
6	19 Jefferson-street.
7	328 Cherry-street.
8	682 Water-street.
9	Cor. Gouvern'r & Div'n.

EIGHTH WARD.

1	64 Wooster-street.
2	66 Thompson-street.
3	5 Clark-street.
4	52 Dominick-street.
5	450 Greenwich-street.
6	142 Mercer-street.
7	141 Laurens-street.
8	144 Varick-street.
9	181 Varick-street.
10	203 Varick-street.
11	205 Spring-street.
12	113 Charlton-street.

NINTH WARD.

1	672 Greenwich-street.
2	462 Hudson-street.
3	Cor. Bleecker & Morton.
4	12 Christopher-street.
5	15 7th-avenue.
6	48 Hammond-street.
7	52 4th-street.
8	N. E. cor. 9th-av. & 13th-st
9	18 Fourth-street.
10	4 Bethune-street.
11	69 Perry-street.
12	167 Greenwich-street.

TENTH WARD.

1	Cor. Broome & Forsyth.
2	73 Allen-street.
3	74 Ludlow-street.
4	52 Essex-street.
5	50 Allen-street.
6	29 Bowery.

ELEVENTH WARD.

1	185 Stanton-street.
2	229 Stanton-street.
3	273 Stanton-street.
4	90 Lewis street.
5	79 Houston-street.
6	6 Avenue C.
7	7 Avenue C.
8	249 Third-street.
9	Cor. Av. C and 4th-st.
10	185 Lewis-street.
11	89 Avenue D.
12	215 Sixth-street.
13	343 Eighth-street.
14	131 Avenue D.
15	414 Tenth-street.
16	395 Tenth-street.
17	13 Dry Dock-street.
18	159 Avenue C.

TWELFTH WARD.

1	Bloomingd. R., b'y 86th.
2	3d-av., bet. 86th & 90th.
3	86th-st., 140 W. 3d-av.
4	Cor. 124-st. and 3d-av.
5	Cor. Manhattan & B'y.
6	Cor. 158th-st. & 10th-av.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

1	38 Suffolk-st.
2	30 Attorney-st.
3	Cor. Broome & Pitt sts.
4	111 Broome-st.
5	7 Goerck-street.
6	34 Mangin-street.
7	14 Suffolk-street.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

1	129 Crosby-street.
2	21 Prince-street.
3	42 Prince-street.
4	179 Elizabeth-street.
5	6 Marion-street.
6	174 Grand-street.
7	200 Mott-street.
8	83 Elizabeth-street.
9	143 Mott-street.
10	41 Howard-street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

1	124 Amity-street.
2	Corner Sullivan and Bleecker streets.
3	191 Mercer street.
4	129 Waverley-place.
5	115 Eleventh-street.
6	3 West Eleventh-street.
7	Cor. Washington-place.
8	70 Bleecker-street.
9	143 East Tenth-street.
10	68 West Thirteenth-st.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

1	72 Seventh-avenue.
2	102 Seventh-avenue.
3	166 Seventh-avenue.
4	223 Seventh-avenue.
5	302 Eighth-avenue.
6	260 W. Seventeenth-st.
7	109 Ninth-avenue,
8	93 Tenth-avenue.
9	166 Ninth-avenue.
10	295 W. Twenty-fifth-st.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

1	Cor. Rivington & Bow'y
2	382 Houston-street.
3	164 Suffolk-street.
4	33 Second-avenue.
5	5 Sixth-avenue.
6	4 Stuyvesant-street.
7	111 Third-avenue.
8	268 East Thirteenth-st.
9	208 First-avenue.
10	147 1st-avenue.
11	111 Avenue A.
12	515 4th-street.
13	315 Houston, cor. Av. A.
14	268 East 13th-st.
15	164 11th-street.
16	96 Avenue A.
17	137½ 3d-st.
18	186 2d-st.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

1	238 6th-avenue.
2	346 6th-avenue.
3	703½ West 26th-st., S. E. corner of 6th-avenue.
4	130 3d-avenue.
5	N. E. cor. 1st-st. & 3d-av.
6	S. E. cor. 22d-st & 3d-av.
7	313 3d-avenue.
8	N. W. cor. 14th-st. & 1st-a.
9	228 East 18th-street.
10	S. W. cor. 22d-st. & 2d-av.
11	N. W. cor. 23d-st. & 1st-a.
12	S. E. cor. 17th-st & 1st-av.
13	S. E. cor. 20th-st. & 1st-av.
14	S. E. cor. 23d-st. & Av. A.

NINETEENTH WARD.

1	606 3d-av., at Egan's.
2	150 Forty-second-street.
3	Ed. Purcell's, 61st-st.
4	71st-st. and 3d-av.
5	3d-av. and 85th-st.

TWENTIETH WARD.

1	206 West 27th-st.
2	310 West 29th-st.
3	337½ Tenth-avenue.
4	286 West 36th-st.
5	430 Tenth-avenue.
6	196 West 27th-st.
7	226 West 36th-st.
8	188 West 38th-st.
9	278 Seventh-avenue.
10	306 Seventh-avenue.
11	121 West 31st-st.
12	180 West 33d-st.
13	398 Seventh-avenue.
14	456 Seventh-avenue.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

1	461 First-avenue.
2	391 Third-avenue.
3	492 Second-av.
4	S. E. cor. 34th-st. & 2d-av.
5	566 Second-avenue.
6	S. E. cor. 38th-st. & 2d-av.
7	744 Second-avenue.
8	554 Third-avenue.
9	472 Third-avenue.
10	445 Fourth-avenue.
11	380 Fourth-avenue.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

1	624 8th-av., b. 43d & 44th.
2	161 West Forty-sixth-st.
3	B'dway, be. 52d & 53d-st.
4	248 W. Forty-second-st.
5	11th-av., be. 48th & 49th.
6	691 Ninth-avenue.
7	7th-av., bet. 56th & 57th.
8	Cor. 10th-av. & 79th-st.

SUPERINTENDENT PILSBURY'S INSTRUCTIONS TO POLICEMEN AND POLL-CLERKS.

Superintendent PILSBURY has issued a series of instructions to Policemen and Poll-Clerks relative to their duties to-day.

It will be the duty of the captain or acting captain in each Precinct of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, to see that at the opening of the poll the ballot-boxes are punctually presented to the Inspectors of Election, and that the two detailed Policemen are properly posted—one at the place of poll entrance, and the other at the place of poll exit—and to see that no booth or box from whence tickets are distributed shall be erected or maintained within one hundred and fifty feet of the place of poll.

It will the duty of the Police to repress, *at the outset*, all indications of violence and outrage about the polls. It is a grave misdemeanor for any one to assault any "elector" on any Policeman, and for any officer to *neglect* to make an arrest for an offence committed in his presence.

The Captains will see that (in addition to the two Policemen especially detailed to each poll) there is one patrolman constantly and vigilantly on patrol, in the immediate neighborhood of the poll, and that a competent day and night reserve is kept in the Station-house.

The canvassing of the votes is conducted in public, and at the place of the poll. The Police and Patrol will see that this provision of law is fulfilled, and whilst every one is admitted to sight and hearing of the canvass, that the strictest order is maintained by the bystanders.

The Police will request individuals who have voted not to obstruct the approach of those desiring to vote, but will see that the spectators and challengers of the voting have reasonable privileges compatible with the size of the poll-room.

It will be the duty of the Poll-Clerks to be present at the opening of the poll, and receive the constitutional oath of office from the Chairman of the Board of Inspectors.

During the day the particular duties of the Poll-Clerks will be to enter the name of each voter in the poll-book, his place of residence and the number of tickets and the kind which he votes; and also to keep the minutes of the challenges. It is advisable also to write as minutes accompanying the challenging of any doubtful voter, a short digest of what occurred in relation to the same. The Poll-Clerks will also make out for the Inspectors all precepts, warrants and requisitions that are necessary.

During the canvass, the appropriate duty of the Clerks will be found, if required, in assisting to keep the tally—to overlook the *reading* and *count* of the canvassers as to the ballots—to paste to each return every ballot rejected as defective, although there should be an hundred alike, so as to allow the County Canvassers to *see* them, and a copy of *each kind of ticket voted*; to fill up the returns, and to see that numbers are written, and not made in *numerals*; and to see that the provision of law is strictly complied with, that the return of each box should be signed, not only of an original return, but of a copy—one to file and one to leave with Supervisor—*sealed in a strong wrapper* and countersigned across the seal by each District Canvasser *before the next box is proceeded to*. As one Clerk can be making a duplicate at the same time another is perfecting the original, the statement and copy can be each perfected together. It will thus become as short to make two originals.

These returns might be accompanied on the wrapper by the signatures of the Poll-Clerks; and certainly no Canvasser could object to this additional formality, and the returns are not to be opened by either County Clerk or Supervisor until the meeting of the Board of County Canvassers.

All persons but Canvassers and Poll-Clerks are prohibited from engaging in or assisting in the count of the votes.

THE CATTARAUGUS SHERIFFALTY.

GOV. MORGAN AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Some days since we noticed an application made to Gov. MORGAN by Mr. TUCKER, Secretary of State for the removal of Sheriff GREGORY, of Cattaraugus County, on charges of neglect of duty. On the 31st October, the Governor, through his private Secretary, intimated to Mr. TUCKER that the charges against Mr. GREGORY had been examined, but that no cause for removal was apparent, and the complaint, therefore had been dismissed. Under date of Nov. 4, Mr. TUCKER addressed a protest to the Governor, in which the following passage occurred:

"I protest against this dismissal of my charge, because your Excellency has thereby virtually decided that a Sheriff has the right, in his pleasure and at his discretion, to mutilate a General Election Notice issued by me, and thus to usurp the functions of Secretary of State, and to change the language and character of a public document. You have at

was a source of great comfort to more than one of us during our 48 hours of tempest.

On Wednesday we had made 270 miles. The sea did not go down perceptibly till night, a heavy squall at noon eking it out to the last. The evening was the first really cold one we have had on the trip. In so far we were really fortunate. On Thursday there was no observation. During the forenoon it began to snow, and before night we were in our old position again before a stiff northwester, the weather being so thick with snow and spray that we could hardly see two ship's lengths ahead. Since we were at this time just off Cape Race, in the very track of the Saturday's eastward bound steamers, the perils of collision were a new terror to the timid. But our fine ship boomed along, at 11 or 12 knots, without accident. We were pretty sure that, if we struck anything *head on*, our 25 feet of dead-wood in the bows would not injure us, at least. At evening one of the minor stay-bolts connected with the engine parted, and the speed was a little reduced while the very slight damage was repaired. The night was very squally and uncomfortable, banishing sleep.

On Friday, an observation showed that we had made 500 miles during the past two days—an excellent run. All day long we had a succession of very severe northwesterly squalls, making a heavy, straining sea. The captain did not despair of good weather some time, however, as he believed they had "got nearly out of materials" for many more storms. During the night, the sea went down, and Saturday was our first comfortable day. Though too cloudy for an observation, it offered a most welcome opportunity for promenading, which was eagerly embraced by the passengers, after a week of closed ports and foul air. Our company embraces not only senators and judges, in fact, but an army of them in embryo—their mothers say—to wit: the biggest nursery full of children one ever did see, and so beautifully behaved withal.

Sunday was really delightful, with a fresh north wind, which we improved with all our canvas, and a glorious sunshine which reminds one of a Christian country. Even yet a few of our ladies were too ill to leave their rooms. The observation to-day showed a run of 302 miles; that of yesterday was 290 by dead reckoning. At 12 o'clock we were 300 miles from Sandy Hook, and the propitious elements procure us a view of New-York Harbor at noon to-morrow—a fact productive of the most hearty congratulations among our ocean-tried company.

Our officers, who have stood up bravely to our almost unceasing storm, tell us that this has been the most uncomfortable passage within their recollection. Our two days' gale, though severe, is often outstripped in severity on this most stormy of oceans.

However much may be justly said in favor of the *Vanderbilt's* sea-worthy qualities, her comforts could be summed up in fewer words. I am quite sure that travelers who are familiar with the Collins and Cunard ships will agree that this noble vessel is uncomfortably appointed, especially in the matter of ventilation. The saloon on the main-deck, instead of being a sitting and dining-room, opening directly to the fresh air, is merely a cheerless sitting apartment, surrounded with staterooms, which during a rough passage are not conducive to good ventilation. And below this saloon and the main-deck, is the large and well-furnished, but dark and cheerless dining-room. After a week of closed port-holes and windows, its aroma does not strongly suggest the Sabean odors of Araby the Blest. Had the space been devoted to staterooms, like the Cunarders, with several large ventilators like the *Adr atic's*, leading to the deck, the ship would have been as comfortable as it is safe. There is something cosy and cheerful about the old *Canada*, for instance, and ships of her class, that quite overbalance the other good parts of the *Vanderbilt*.

The attendance and cleanliness of the ship are susceptible of the greatest improvement. There is no excuse for using dirty table-linen, for instance, when the cost of the remedy would be hardly perceptible. The table, however, was generally as good as should be asked for. The promenade decks, when washed, instead of being dried by swabs, remain too wet for comfortable locomotion till late in the morning. Some of the state-rooms leak badly. All these little annoyances will justly drive away custom from the ship as long as they are tolerated.

Much has been said about the excessiving rolling of the *Vanderbilt*, by reason of the "top-hamper" of her beam-engines; the heavy walking-beams, weighing twenty-five tons each, being high above the deck. The fact is, however, that they ease the roll of the ship, a very necessary feature in side-wheel steamers, which are lightly sparred, and whose masts cannot, therefore, produce this desirable result. And I never saw a vessel roll less, save when she is extremely light. In any case the beam-engines possess the great economical advantage of long stroke over the side levers of the Cunard ships, and, next to the oscillating engine, is undoubtedly the best sort for paddle-ships. The *Vanderbilt* certainly has a pair of engines which are a credit to the machinists of any country. Their stability and smoothness of operation is only exceeded by that of the *Great Eastern's* paddle-engines.

The number of excursionists to Europe is now so largely increasing, and the discomforts of North Atlantic voyages are becoming so thoroughly understood, that a class of fast and luxurious vessels, far exceeding our present ideas on the subject, will soon be imperatively demanded. A greater length—not mainly a much greater width—will insure steadiness, and enable us to perfect models, which is the head and front of improvement as to speed. The idea of screws and high steam for passage-ships may be scouted now. But we shall see one of these days. Above all, we shall have safety. I believe that if a census of civilized countries were taken to-day, with reference to this matter, it would show that one-half the people are positively afraid to make an ocean voyage. On the whole they are right, Perfect security against fire, tempest and waves, and against loss of life by collision and stranding, are possible and will be demanded. Explosions may occur, but even now they are rare on ocean ships.

For present purposes, however, particularly in the matter of safety, I strongly recommend the *Vanderbilt* to the sea-going public. TUBAL CAIN.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Disturbances of the Entente Cordiale—Most Important Semi-Official Article from the French Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1859.

New difficulties seem to be growing up between the French and English Governments, and we again hear on all sides expressions in fear of a war. The late speeches and newspaper articles in England have excited a general indignation in France, such as we have not seen since the trial of Dr. BERNARD. The following article, sent from the Cabinet of one of the Ministers, to be published simultaneously in the departmental journals, looks very much like an attempt on the part of the French Government, to arouse in the breasts of the nation the old hatred of "perfidious Albion," and to prepare their minds for coming events. So far as I have observed, this Ministerial attempt at the shaping of public opinion has not been printed in any of the Paris papers. The following is the article in question:

"There are solemn hours in the existence of nations which decide for a long time their power and their destiny. It seems to us that England is on the eve of one of these critical moments. For some years past, this nation, which had become strong rather by diplomacy and industry than by force of arms, *seems to have a consciousness of a gradual decline.* She straitens herself up in vain. The virility with which she crushed Europe from 1815 till the glorious reëstablishment of the Napoleonic dynasty, she no longer feels within her. Thus we see her to-day uneasy as to the present, still more uneasy as to what to-morrow is preparing for her; she seeks, full of jealous doubts, the route which will bring her back toward her former strength. From this proceed vacillations and weaknesses without number, which astonish the world and take statesmen themselves by surprise. England, formerly so decided and so precise, no longer knows her own mind. The memory of her traditions escapes her. Her chagrin absorbs it, and because she will not acknowledge her decline she sinks.

The present Government of France, Europe can testify, has never thought of profiting in a personal interest by this situation, but on the contrary has temporized in the most extended manner. In the Crimea, in China, and in the most of the great events of Europe, the Emperor NAPOLEON III. has always sought to place in common with the august sovereign of Great Britain his fortune and his glory, taking no care to know which of the two crowns gave to the other the most brilliant reflection. At the moment when the Italian question was passing from the domain of diplomacy into the critical order of facts, France still spared no efforts to remain united with her former ally, and to place her in a condition to share the honor of restoring to an entire people that measured independence and that fruitful order which magnify not only those who receive them, but those who give them. The world knows what response was made to these generous advances by the Tory Cabinet. France was obliged to accomplish alone the undertaking.

Later on, the British Ministry changed, and the new Administration seemed to give evidence of a better disposition toward our policy and the cause of Italian independence. After the victories of Magenta and Solferino, the Foreign Office proclaimed its sympathies with the adversaries of Austria, but hastened to add that the contend ng parties must leave to Europe the care of deciding how the difference must terminate. From that moment the Congress, or at least Council, of the great Powers, had no warmer partisan than the British Cabinet. After the signing of the preliminaries of peace at Villafranca, the attitude of England was the same, as it was also at the moment of the meeting of the Plenipotentiaries at Zurich. Only a few days back the journals which represent the views of Lord JOHN RUSSELL showed themselves unanimous in favor of establishing the necessity for Europe of making fruitful by a direct intervention all the innovations favorable to Italy which are found in the Convention signed at Zurich and designed to serve as an instrument of peace. And now, at the hour in which the official announcement is made that this instrument is ready to be placed under the eyes of the world, England seems no longer disposed to keep to her word. The *Morning Post*, at least, publishes two articles—one after the other—which give room for serious doubts on this subject.

We will not discuss prematurely this new act of tergiversation before knowing officially its character. It will be too painful to us to denounce the severe truth to our former ally before she has furnished us the official proof of her new misdeeds. But if it be true that the language of the *Morning Post* is the expression of the sentiments of the Foreign Office, we can then only signalize the fatal abasement of a great State relegated hereafter from the first rank to that of a Power of the second order. We can only say to England that she is growing old, and that her Queen has nothing more to do than to acquiesce passively in the decrees which Europe may hereafter make, with or without her consent."

MALAKOFF.

STATE OF ITALY.

Col. Anviti—Political Unitarianism—Mazzini—A General View of the Italian Question.

From Our Italian Correspondent.

LUGANO, Monday, Oct. 17, 1859.

The excitement subsequent on the murder of ANVITI is somewhat subsiding. The Italians are mightily relieved to find that the English, and even the French Press, have judged the unfortunate event from its true point of view, and have not calumniated an entire people for the crime of a misguided portion in a single city. FARINI is proceeding with energetic vigor to discover the culprits. Fifty have been arrested on suspicion. RIBOTTI has arrived with a strong reinforcement, and it is asserted that Piedmont has decided to send troops thither.

In addition to the details I sent you in my last letter concerning the wretched Colonel, it appears that the individuals arrested in 1852, for the supposed attempt on his life, were condemned without the slightest proof. ANVITI and a certain PIETRO CARINI were rivals for the hand of a certain LUISA * * *. CARINI was victorious. On the evening of the decision, ANVITI, standing at the door of a barber's shop, heard a pistol fired off near him, and caused CARINI to be arrested, and menaced the barber and his apprentices with torture and imprisonment, unless they affirmed that they had heard the shot and seen CARINI pass the door. They, on the contrary, declared that they had heard no shot, and had not seen CARINI during the evening. They were all imprisoned, but still persisted in their denial, while CARINI so clearly proved an *alibi*, that Col. HAZON, President of the Council of War, publicly declared his innocence. Meanwhile the barber and his friends were kept in separate cells, and one morning one of them, GIORGIO BARBIERI, the father of a large family, was found strangled on the floor of his cell. The other prisoners were advised to avoid a similar fate. One of them, on this, *thought he had heard the shot, and had seen Carini fire the pistol*; and CARINI, with two supposed accomplices, was condemned to death by the Auditor of War. The family appealed to the Duchess, laying before her the infamous facts. She simply wrote at the foot of the sentence, "*Let it be executed*," and CARINI was shot.

This is but one of the fiendish acts of the ex-Colonel. Let it be borne in mind, when the lamentable vengeance of the rabble of Parma is censured. Let it also be remembered that another wretch, guilty of crimes equal to those of ANVITI, was arrested by the people of Parma, shortly after the flight of the Duchess; that proofs of his attempt at restoration were found on him; that he was placed in the hands of the authorities, who allowed him to remain at large, on bail; and that he fled from the hands of justice, and thus escaped punishment. All these things must be borne in mind, and I think that the staunchest lovers of order will agree with me that MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO's words are harsh and unjust. Until the 5th of October, he writes, Italy could "lift up her head in the face of Europe and say: 'What nation, after 40 years of corrupting slavery, has been able to give proof like the Italians, of virtue, rare among people possessed of ancient and political liberty?' Italy, by her very name, could defy all the forces of her enemies, because those forces fell powerless before the voice of public opinion, which cried: 'Let no one touch Italy!' How the position is changed. Italy has her brow stained, and she must bow her head for shame. Now she is no longer inviolate." No! Italy can lift her brow still proudly, for she will render justice even to the murderers of ANVITI.

The Unitarian Italian Association, which is exciting considerable attention, it being known that many literary men, together with the most intelligent and patriotic youths of Lombardy, are among its members, has just published its programme. The aim of the Society is "to aid the realization of the autonomy, unification and liberty of Italy." Its fundamental principles in POLITICS are the "exclusion of all foreign rule or influence; the union of the entire nation under one common administration; the abolition of all privileges; the extension of the elective principle; efficacious guarantees of the right of association, of petition, of personal liberty, and liberty of conscience. In civil administration it aims at legislative reform and THE EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN. Also, judicial, educational, industrial, commercial, financial reform. Concerning public defence it aims to develop all the military forces of the nation, to see the army disciplined according to the principles of equality and justice, until the fraternal alliance of the people shall permit the abolition of standing armies. This programme has called forth the approbation of the progressive organs of the Press, and various sneers and reproaches from the upholders of the *status quo*.

The *Independente* and the *Staffetta*, of Turin, complain loudly that the Society makes no mention of the King of Piedmont; to which attack one of the members replies, "that the Society intends to further the Government in the great work it has undertaken, and that all its members are so eminently Italian as to exclude the doubt of its strength being directed to build up the national edifice in the manner that the Italians desire on the corner-stone laid by the King of Piedmont, who has found out the way to conciliate all patriots, to silence the voice of parties, simply because he has shown himself an *Italian Prince*." At first sight one might say, Well, there is nothing new in all this; and, indeed, there is nothing *new*, only it is important that Europe, and especially the King of Piedmont and his Ministers, should know that precisely those Provinces who have acquired their liberty and independence feel hat their situation is precarious, their position untenable, unless the whole of Italy be united and share the same benefits with themselves. Never have the destinies of a nation been so completely in the power of *one man*. The Italians are bent on unity; and it is in the hope that VICTOR EMANUEL, accepting the Provinces already offered, and if not helping not hindering the movement of the two Sicilies in the same direction, is honest in his intentions to accomplish that unity, that the entire nation awaits his signal. 'Let him fail, let him take one single backward step, and he will see that the people will proceed towards that unity without him.

In Bologna, Florence, Modena, Parma, Genoa and Milan the workingmen are forming themselves into Societies, entitled the UNITARIAN LEGION; they are flocking to arms around GARIBALDI and FANTI. They are swelling by their mites the subscriptions for muskets for the equipment of the volunteers for the Venetian emigration, and all their words and actions prove that they are willing to make any sacrifice for any length of time, so that the national sword be not replaced in its scabbard until Italy, from Sicily to the Alps, from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic, be ONE and independent. Touching this accusation of the Turin papers, a member of the Association in Milan said to me, "All that ought to be said in reply is *—with the King thankfully, if we can; without him, sorrowfully if we must.*"

Another title of accusation against the Society is its audacious desire for the *emancipation of women*. "The clerical party," writes an old friend of mine in Milan, "are furious at the thought they have lost their power over the men; the youth of our cities regard the priests with unutterable scorn. Little by little our women are emancipating themselves, that is, they are avoiding confessionals; they do not teach their children the infamous doctrines commanded by the Church; still it would be exaggeration to say that the priests do not retain considerable influence over the weak—pardon me—the fair sex; and the idea of their emancipation being erected into a system, puts our worthy prelates beside themselves with rage. Poor me! If some kind society had emancipated my sisters from their thraldom, I should not now be compelled, at my time of life, to be scribbling for my daily bread. You remember I told you that in 1848 my sister was enthusiastic for the National Cause, and that, kissing the medal of PIO NONO, she said to me triumphantly, 'Even you, my heretic, will become a faithful son of our Holy Father.' I said to her, 'Not only will your poor Pope not make Italy one, but when we shall have done so in spite of him, there will be an end of the Papacy, in Italy at least.' She burst into tears, and after a visit to her confessor never again showed the least enthusiasm for my daily War. I was banished, as you know, for my share in the revolutionary attempts in 1853, and Austria confiscated all the property of all the exiles. I had previously made a *feigned sale* of my little all to my sister, and on the scarce income I have lived ever since. The other day my sister died; I went to reclaim my property. She had willed it to an old bigot! A mutual friend told me that she was stung by remorse on her dying bed, but that her confessor menaced her with eternal damnation if she put the power to do evil in the hands of a heretic, when Providence had graciously made her the instrument of rescuing it from his grasp. That the sale of the property was a mere feint to evade confiscation, and that therefore my sister has willed away property that was not hers, is not recognized by law; so behold me penniless, all because some kind society did not think sooner of emancipating women—(from their priests.)" While the Press and public is blaming and praising, the Society has opened its rooms to the subscribers to GARIBALDI's musket fund, and five of its members, Dr. GUISEPPE LEVI, DATE AUGUSTO CARGANICO, Dr. PIETRO CHIAPPONI, Dr. EZRIO CASTALDI and GASPARE STAMPA, all names of note, have formed themselves into a Committee for the purpose of canvassing Milan—avowing that they do not mean to desist until they have collected in that city above a million of francs. It was a happy idea of GARIBALDI's, that appeal. First of all it has curbed the frenzy for illuminations, *fêtes* in honor of Paul and Peter. The National Guard, the civic bands, instead of giving banquets to their officers, send the sum those banquets would have cost to the national fund. Three porters (*facchini*) bring eight francs. A child of eight years brings his three francs, being the result of cents. given him to buy fruit at breakfast. A doctor in Milan sends 140 francs given by his patients. Wounded soldiers from the Austrian army, in short all classes of citizens and friends, vie with each other in their patriotic offerings. MAZZINI sends his mite, with the following letter:

I send 200 francs as my contribution to the subscription proposed by Gen. GARIBALDI. I am sure that all those who are of the same political religion as myself, will hasten to subscribe. GARIBALDI's name is for us a pledge that these muskets will not serve solely to defend *La Cattolica* and the *Mincio*. THE SACRED UNITY of our fatherland, which would be violated by any plan that does not embrace the whole country, from the passes of the Tyrol to the Sicilian Sea, is his faith as well as our own. Arms are everything for us. It is needful that the Italians, by hastening to complete this subscription, should reveal their unalterable intentions; should put an end to the indecorous clatter of those cowardly optimists who expect a country and liberty from a lie spoken at Biarritz, or from a decision of hypothetical conferences held by foreign princes. G. MAZZINI.

It is clear that the Governor of Lombardy acted under the orders of Marshal VAILLANT in seizing the number of the *Progresso* containing his letter to the King—first, because it was not seized until the following day, and as all newspapers are carried to the office of the censorship, had the legal authorities disapproved they would have seized it at once; second, because in the act of accusation against the *gerente*, who is now in prison, only the sentences referring to the Emperor were underlined in red; third, because the *Nazione* of Genoa was allowed to publish a series of editions and sell them all without being molested. The letter, together with the author's autograph note, has been read by the King, and I have reasons for knowing that it has been favorably received by personages in high places. This is good; because, as the conditions on which the writer offers the aid of the entire Republican Party are clear and unmistakeable, *i. e.*, the creation of Italian Unity by means of a frank and direct appeal to the nation, it would seem that this creation and this appeal have entered into the plans of the Government.

I see that some of the English papers, losing sight of the conditions, seem to think that the great Republican leader had compromised himself. Not at all; it is but a repetition of his famous letter to CHARLES ALBERT and to PIUS IX., the old *Se non, non*. If you will make Italy one we are with you, if you fail we are against you. The other day I was slowly mounting the hill that leads to my house, reading with great satisfaction an article on this same letter in one of the best newspapers of Turin, when I was startled by a voice behind exclaiming—"Alas, alas, we have fallen on evil times." I turned and recognized in the speaker one of the greatest philosophers and noblest patriots that Italy can boast; the soul of the five days of Milan, the most truthful historian of those evenful times—(C. C.)—who from pure love for the Republican flag, and hopelessness at its present triumph has, with great loss to his country, withdrawn almost entirely from political life. He had been reading MAZZINI's letter, and said, frankly, that he disapproved it from beginning to end. He went through the whole history of the House of Savoy; told me how, up to 1821, Austria was despised in Italy; but how, owing to CHARLES ALBERT's desertion, and the consequent failure of SANTA ROSA, people began to feel that Austria was somebody and something, and how scorn gave place to fear and defiance to despair; then, he went through all the history of 1848, and traced the dismal story thence to the present hour—strongly blaming the Piedmontese Government for its grasping tendencies during the war, which he considers one of the chief causes of the peace of *Villafranca*. He is a *Federal Republican*; and as he does not believe it possible for an Italy to exist, save on the model of the United States or Switzerland, he cannot bear the idea of the Republican principle being placed secondary to the dogma of Unity.

"How can my poor people be educated in the true faith," he asked, "when the Republic is only preached on high days and holidays; if, when days of strife and trial come, it is to be laid on the shelf, and they taught to look to Monarchy for hope and help?" I give you this as the opinion of a great and noble patriot. Nevertheless, I think he is mistaken. When the Italians have got all Italy they can govern it as they please, and, anyhow, a nation, like an individual, must buy its own experience. No preaching, were the Angel Gabriel to fill a pulpit, would convince the Italians that King VICTOR does not desire to be King of Italy—will not use all his efforts to win the Italian crown. Were any now to preach that doctrine, they would be charged with having brought about the misfortune they predict. Time will prove.

PARIS GOSSIP.

French Caricatures of Mr. Ward in Peking—Peculiar Notions of Canada and Maine—Literature, Music and the Drama.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1859.

Charivari is having its own fun over the American Minister in China. It has published engravings three days in succession, which are the laugh of the town. The first one represents Mr. WARD on his way overland to Peking. In this engraving one sees only a large rough box mounted on an uncouth wagon, drawn and surrounded by a great mob of hooting, howling Chinese. Standing alone are two mandarins, or chief men, looking on. The landscape is composed of barren hills and plains. The reader need not be told that the American Envoy is shut up in the box, without the power of taking observations of the interesting country through which he is passing. The second engraving represents the arrival on the great square of Peking. The cavalcade is stopped, a board or two has been knocked from the side of the box, and a long, lank, clean-shaved individual, in a black dress-coat and with a bandage on his eyes, is seen bursting forth, much as a young chick bursts from its shell. Two mandarins receive in their arms the falling and blind Ambassador. The next engraving shows him in the palace before the throne of the mighty brother of the Sun and the Moon, delivering his speech. Jonathan stands as straight up in the middle of the floor as the monument on Bunker Hill. He is still in solemn black, and a close-fitting bandage over his eyes shut out the view of the Celestial world around him. A dozen of Mandarins are prostrated at his feet in a circle, and in this position the tableau reminds one of a fountain, with a very tall central jet surrounded at its base with a dozen low curvilinear ones. While the blind Envoy is sawing darkness with his arms, his mightiness on the throne is indulging in the interesting pantomime, so beloved by juveniles, of playing the "You can't come it!" movement with his hands upon his nose. This is *Charivari's* idea of Mr. WARD's pilgrimage to Peking.

The *Patrie*, ministerial paper, lately published a communication from one of its American correspondents, on the subject of the annexation of the State of Maine to Canada, from which I extract the following paragraph:

"It is a fixed idea with a majority of the people of the United States, that Canada wishes to throw herself into the arms of the Union. But this is only an illusion of the Yankees. When Canada shall decide to separate herself from England—and that day will come—it will be either to declare herself independent, or to annex herself to France, but never to be absorbed into the American Republic. On the contrary, while the Canadians, whether French or English, are not even dreaming of incorporation into the United States—they are too monarchical for that—the American State of Maine desires ardently to separate itself from the Confederation in order to annex itself to Canada. This extraordinary state of things is little known in Europe. The commercial interests of the State of Maine would gain by its annexation to our country, (France,) and its geographical position would render its annexation desirable for many reasons. Moreover, the people of Maine have a great deal of sympathy for the English, their former masters, and they love the French of Canada. In order to manifest in the most striking manner possible this double sympathy, the inhabitants of Maine propose to celebrate soon, with great pomp, the anniversary of the death of the two English and French heroes of Canada, WOLFE and MONTCALM, both killed in fighting on the field of honor. It is useless to say that this disunion attitude of Maine excites astonishment and indignation in the United States. The journals of New-York call the people of Maine 'Franco English maniacs.'"

There! you see how it is. One must go abroad to get news of his own country.

Within the year a book has been published at Paris which has had a singular fortune in the way of provoking other books. I refer to the bizarre work entitled *Fanny*, by M. ERNEST FEYDEAU—a work which it is to be presumed will scarcely find a man courageous enough to become its English translator. This work embraces but three characters, the husband, the wife, and a young man, the lover of the wife. The book professes to be a study, and all the talent of its talented author is spent in showing the exactitude with which a high-born woman can separate love from duty—giving the first to her paramour and the second to her husband. The lover is terribly jealous of the husband, and prohibits the wife from loving him. For this reason the wife is obliged, in conversation with her lover, never to mention her husband's name, and therefore designates him by the very impersonal but significative *lui*, (he, him.)

This new nomenclature seems to have suggested to Madame GEORGE SAND a new subject and a new title for a book, and accordingly the Parisians had scarcely ceased to read and to talk over M. FEYDEAU's book, when Madame SAND's *Elle et Lui* (Her and Him) appeared. This book made a great sensation, and being a little personal toward the late lamented poet of the Academy, M. ALFRED DE MUSSET, it was immediately replied to in another book by M. PAUL DE MUSSET, brother of the deceased, entitled *Lui et Elle*. To this book Madame SAND has just replied, in the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, by a preface in which the eminent authoress permits the public to see how far she has been wounded by M. PAUL DE MUSSET's book. There is every evidence that this violent polemic, now advanced far beyond the limits of a literary discussion, will not stop where it is.

And now, here comes a third book, entitled *Lui*, this one from the pen of Madame LOUISE COLET, *née* REVOIL, sister of Madame COUSIN, and poetess laureate of the Academy. The book is full of curious revelations for those who know how to look through its lines.

M. MAURICE SAND, son of Madame GEORGE SAND, will soon publish a work entitled *Masques et Bouffons*, with a preface by his illustrious mother. M. MAURICE SAND joins to his title of author a remarkable talent in designing, and it is to him that is due as well the designs illustrating the works of his mother as those in his new book about to be published.

A singular event in the life of a great artist has just occurred at Madrid. You know that MARIO and Madame GRISI, unable to come to terms with M. CALZADO, of our opera, had taken for the Winter the Opera of Madrid, and had commenced giving representations. The first night Madame GRISI made her appearance was the signal for a storm such as would have done honor to a band of *Septembriseurs* dancing the *carmagnole* around their victim on the guillotine. All attempts at quelling the storm were ineffectual, and cries of "*Fuera! fuera!*" (Put her out!) "*A la carcel!*" (To prison!) drowned the director's explanations. And all this because the distinguished artist's voice was cracked, unmelodious, gone in fact. The public of Madrid had paid their money to hear their favorite operas well sung, and because the public of Paris and London were willing to accept GRISI's voice for the sake of what it had been, they saw no reason why *they* should, and they demanded the suppression of the illustrious singer's person to keep company with her voice. The process was brutal, but who can say that in principle the Madrilenes were not in their right? It is indeed pitiable to see such a talent sacrificing its reputation for still a little more of that which it has already plenty.

The success of Mademoiselle VESTVALI, whom we claim as an American, continues to increase at the Grand Opera here. She is now rehearsing "Herculaneum," to take the place of Madame BORGHI-MAMO, who has passed the Boulevard to take an engagement with M. CALZADO, at the Italiens. Mlle. VESTVALI will hereafter take the first rank at the Grand Opera, a position which she was only able to conquer by real merit, for every one knows the prejudice of the French in favor of their own singers, and the incessant efforts they make to keep upon the boards of their first and official lyrical theatre none but French artists. I was glad to hear Mlle. VESTVALI declare formally that it was a mistaken notion that we had not the material for first-class artists in the United States. She says that, on the contrary, we have plenty of material, the voice, the talent, the action, the vivacity, and only lack one thing, the application to study. To make a good artist the vocation should be selected while the individual is yet young; they should be drilled in music and in the languages six, eight or ten years, giving up their whole time to the profession. Mlle. VESTVALI, who taught music as well as sang it during her residence in America, had good opportunities of judging of the capacities of the people, and she declares that their only impediment is their impatience, their "fastness," their too great a disposition to hurry into the realization of quick dividends. Mlle. V. sings with facility in seven modern languages; she attacked the French here for the first time, and when it is recollected that she had to appear on the boards of the Government school of France, the most important opera in Europe, before an audience the most critical in the world, and prejudiced always against a stranger, it will be understood what study and a determined will can do; for of twenty persons who make the attempt to sing at the Grand Opera, not more than one succeeds. They either fail at the official *audition* or appear at best but once or twice before an audience.

Mlle. MONROSE, of New-Orleans, who was educated at the school of DUPREZ in this city, and lately made her *début* at the Opera Comique, has at once acquired the first rank at that theatre. Thus far she has only appeared in one piece, *Le Songe d'une Nuit d'Eté*, in which she plays the character of *Elizabeth* to MONTAUBRY's *Shakespeare*, but at each representation she acquires new laurels, and the critics, with one accord, place her upon a pedestal difficult to maintain for one so young in years and in her profession.

Mr. FAGNANI, of New-York, has just finished at his studio in this city a full-length portrait of the celebrated friend of BYRON, the Countess GUICCOLI, which is acknowledged to be one of the finest works that ever came from the studio of this painter of celebrities. Even at sixty the Countess, now the Marchioness of BOISSY, is a handsome woman, and shows all the traces of that remarkable beauty which captivated the heart and inspired the pen of the great poet. Mrs. FAGNANI has in her possession a small lock of BYRON's hair, presented to her by the Marchioness of BOISSY—a beautiful little curl set in glass and gold.

HUME, the well-known American rapping medium, has just passed through Paris, with his wife, on his way to America. He not only has not lost his power of evoking spirits, but has acquired new and more terrible power. Instead of confining his miracles to conversation and communion between the living and the dead, he now places living, but widely separated, friends in connection, and enables them to hold converse together. Such a power is very suggestive, and does not need to have its inconveniences pointed out.

A letter was lately sent from this city to New-York and a reply received back at Paris in three weeks, four days and nine hours. The *Vanderbilt* out and the *Persia* back were the mediums of transmission. In this connection it is the place to state that no change has taken place in the length of time between the arrival of the New-York mail at Liverpool and its delivery at Paris. The merchants and other business men here have a right to complain that the Department at Washington takes no step to remedy this evil. But four times since the Cunard line came into existence has the mail arrived in Paris on Tuesday morning, and these four times they were brought into Liverpool by the *Persia* early on Saturday morning. No matter whether the mail arrives in Liverpool on Saturday or Sunday, it never leaves London for Paris till 8 o'clock Monday evening. A traveler can come from Liverpool to London in five hours, and from London to Paris in twelve; but it still takes the American mail from sixty to seventy hours to get over the same road.

The American Legation in this city has been moved to No. 59 Rue de la Pepinière. The late residence of Mr. MASON has been let to a sister of Prince ORLOFF.

MALAKOFF.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

No hope of her Trans-Atlantic trip this Winter—Dissensions among the Directors—Her Probable Movements.

From our Special Correspondent.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1859.

Up to yesterday, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, there was a chance of the *Great Eastern* leaving for America this Fall. It was strongly believed by some of the most influential Directors that she would be started out, passengers or no passengers, at once, for the purpose of an ocean test. If the Company were not in funds, there were offers of money enough to pay all the expenses. But yesterday a final meeting dashed these hopes. The fact is, that so long as the Board is at sea, the ship will stay ashore. With perhaps the exception of a few coasting trips, to show the vessel, there will certainly be no long voyages made till the Board is reorganized. The present Managers are not the true friends of the enterprise, and do not represent the sentiments of the heaviest owners. It will be fortunate, for other reasons, should some of them be turned out. Their utter disregard of public opinion and of the customs of civilized countries would drive away custom enough to fill a common ship. And their commercial ability is on record, not less in their whole course of action, than in the proceedings of the trial at Weymouth. The ship will be finished, the management will be Christianized, and then we may look for some worthy results of this noble enterprise.

It is believed that the ship will go to Southampton on the 31st. Moorings of a very permanent character have been laid down there, and since it is an excellent place for her to lie and to be completed, as well as an accessible and central place for a show, it is thought she will winter there. A trip to France, Spain, and about the Mediterranean, is talked of. This, should it occur, will develop no very important engineering or commercial facts. A North Atlantic voyage is the great test. The results of all trips, however, of any importance, will be reported directly to the TIMES.

TUBAL CAIN.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

DECLARATION OF WAR.

From the London Times.

Interesting news from Morocco was received by the *Ripon* mail-packet, which arrived at Southampton yesterday morning. Our Gibralter correspondent, writing at the moment of the steamer's departure (4 P. M. on the 18th,) says:

"We learn just now, *viâ* Spain, that the declaration of war against Morocco has been made."

From the Gibralter Chronicle.

The rupture of pacific relations between Spain and Morocco is in all probability an accomplished fact. Letters from Tangier, written yesterday, state that it was expected the Spanish Consul would strike his flag in the course of the day. Mr. BLANCO DEL VALLE returned to Tangier from Algesiras on the night of the 16th, and was the bearer of demands which it was considered impossible the Moorish Government could admit. These demands are said to comprise a cession of territory adjoining Cueta, so extensive as to include the Sierra Bullones, taking in Cape Negro in the direction of Tetuan and Apes' Hill, on the Straits. If this demand be persisted in, war is considered inevitable. No Sultan of Morocco could consent to such an alienation of national territory; and even were the Moorish Government to yield on this point it is considered doubtful whether war would be averted, since this concession would probably cost the Sultan his throne.

EXODUS FROM TANGIERS.

DEPARTURE OF THE FOREIGN RESIDENTS AND CONSULS—PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

We subjoin extracts from a few of the communications that have been received:

TANGIER, Monday, Oct. 17.

We are no longer in uncertainty as to the intentions of Spain. The Sultan not being able to submit to the fresh demands of the Cabinet of Madrid, we can no longer doubt the issue of negotiations—this issue is war.

Another correspondent writes:

"The Europeans were yesterday actively employed in shipping their property on board all the available craft in the harbor, preparatory to embarking their persons this day. Her Majesty's steam-sloop *Vulture* and gunboat *Coquette* were at anchor, and it was expected the British *Chargé d'Affaires* would see all the subjects of his nation safely on board before embarking himself in one of Her Majesty's ships. The whole of the population of the city was in the greatest consternation, especially the foreigners, who were most anxious for vessels to save their property as well as their persons. The Moorish authorities put no impediment in the way of any of the Europeans who wished to take their departure, nor even did they interfere with the bagge or other articles which they were sending away. The foreign Consuls, with their families, attachés, &c., would, it was said, be taken on board the British and French men-of-war in the harbor. The Moorish Government was expecting to hear of the declaration of war which the Government of Spain had threatened them with."

Another letter of the same date says:

"Great consternation prevails in this city, and preparations on the part of a great number of Europeans and others are making to leave the country. Mr. BLANCO arrrived here in a Spanish steam frigate; he remains on board, as the vessel is in quarantine. The Spaniards have asked officially for Apes' Hill. It is reported here that the Spanish forces will make an attack both by sea and land, and afterwards occupy Tetuan and Tangier. It is likewise said that Mr. BLANCO has demanded $5,000,000 to indemnify the Spanish Government for the expenses they have been put to in preparing the expedition. Yesterday being a Moorish holiday, a number of tribes from the District of Angera came into the town. In consequence of this EL KATIB requested Mr. DRUMMOND HAY to dissuade the Europeans from Embarking then, fearing it might give these tribes a pretext for committing excesses, if they observed the least sign of a commotion. Mr. DRUMMOND HAY, understanding these tribes would return to their homes in the evening, promised EL KATIB that he would delay the embarkation of the British subjects until this day (the 18th,) when he expected there would be a sufficient number of vessels to take off all the Europeans and others of the population who wished to avail themselves of the opportunity, especially as EL KATIB had instructed the Administrator of Customs to offer no impediment to those who wished to embark.

Mr. GEORGE V. BROWN, United States Consul, was preparing to leave for Gibraltar, bringing with him all his baggage, horses, &c.

Another letter speaks of MULAI ABBAS, brother of the present Emperor, being expected at Tangier with 30,000 men; and that our British *Chargé d' Affaires* will embark in one of her Majesty's ships of war, which remain off that port.

The troops in the neighborhood of Algesiras had received orders to prepare to encamp. A floating hospital, having room for forty patients, had been established at Algesiras. The Portuguese schooner *Amalia* arrived at Gibraltar on the 14th from Mazagan, which port she left on the evening of the 11th. Great was the discontent observable in that town among the few European residing there, arising from the want of confidence on the part of a number of natives, who, it was firmly believed, were seeking some pretext or other to seize upon Government property. Grain from the interior continued to be imported into the market, and the vessels in harbor were loading as quickly as possible for fear of an outbreak. The letters from Mazagan also mention that the Governor of Azamor had broken faith with the Mazaganese. This is the more to be regretted because, in the event of any disturbance occurring in the town, the Government soldiers in Azamor will be prevented rendering any assistance, as they have hitherto been in the habit of doing.

ENGLAND AND THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

Paris (Oct. 26,) Correspondence of the Times.

A statement in the *Nord*, of Brussels, to the effect that a "very animated conversation" had taken place between the French Ambassador in London and Lord PALMERSTON on the affairs of Morocco, has caused much emotion here. According to the *Nord*, Lord PALMERSTON observed that England could not permit Spain to occupy both sides of the Strait, and would resist by force her attempt to do so, and, further, that the English Cabinet would consider the question as one of European interest. It adds, that the French Government, "while attaching a certain importance to the language of the Prime Minister, would not change its policy as regards Morocco, and would not the less continue to take all the necessary measures for the protection of the Algerian frontier against the attacks of the Moorish tribes." What amount of truth there is in this report of a conversation between Lord PALMERSTON and M. DE PERSIGNY I cannot say. There is, or was, a portion of the *Nord* at the disposal of the French Foreign-Office, and the Minister used to employ it for the communication of news not necessarily true, but which it was meant the public at home and abroad should take as such. The present information may, for aught I know, be of this doubtful character; but, whether true or false, it has produced a very unpleasant impression, and persons not easily alarmed began to be disquieted at the serious complications which might follow from this war. I am, however, positively assured that the Spanish Government has repeated its disavowal of the "ambitious

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HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON PAPER.—Parties having any to dispose of will find it for their interest to apply to P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker, No. 64 Wall-st. Advances made on good business paper.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAIL rods, received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

HELP WANTED.

WEAVERS AND MINERS WANTED.—Male and female weavers wanted, and male miners, to go a short distance in the country; also, a man and wife, the man for out-door work, for a small country place: also, a large number of girls for first-class situations, French, German and Italian, free of charge, and their languages spoken. Apply at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A CROCKERY CLERK—A YOUNG man who fully understands the wholesale crockery trade in all its branches. One capable of taking charge of a large business will be paid a liberal salary, or perhaps be allowed an interest in the business. A reply addressed to MERCHANT, Box No. 539 Post-office, giving real name, reference, &c., will be treated as confidential.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, TWO GOOD girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 89 5th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., on Tuesday, Nov. 8, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A LADY OF REFINED MANNERS and neat personal habits, to take the family charge of young ladies in a school. Apply, by letter only, stating references, to Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE WAITER IN A PRIvate family. An Englishman, who can bring the best City recommendations may apply, between 11 and 3 o'clock, at 14 Exchange-place, 2d story, front office.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE, CLEAN AND neat girl, for cooking, washing and ironing, and general housework in a small family; wages $7 a month. Apply at No. 54 Morton-st. No Catholics need apply.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE, Protestant preferred. Good City reference required. Apply at No. 40 King-st., between 10 and 2.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer. Family of two persons; references required. Apply at No. 126 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GOOD CHAMBERMAID AND waiter. References required. Family of two persons. Apply at No. 126 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN, OF respectability, wishes employment by the day, week or month, in a private family, at plain, fine sewing, and embroidering; is accustomed to getting up babies' linen and ladies' under-clothing; can operate on Grover and Baker's sewing machine. Call or address, MRS. VANTASSEL, No. 63 20th-st., corner of 6th-av., second story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; is competent to take charge of a child from its birth; would take care of grown children and do light chamberwork; is a neat plain seamstress; can give the most satisfactory reference from where she filled the above situation for four years. Apply at No. 39 West 13th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY SMART young girl, 15 years old, to do chamberwork, waiting, or to assist in any light work of the house; could take care of a child or children; can give good reference from her last place; a good home more the object than wages. Address No. 63 East 16th-st., near Irving-place.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and to wait on a lady; one who understands cutting and fitting children's dresses and all kinds of neat sewing, may apply at No. 66 East 21st-st., between 9 and 11 A. M. City references required as to character and capability.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and fluting; has the best of City reference, as to character and capability, from families that she has worked for during the last eight years. Call at No. 141 East 24th-st., two doors from 2d-av., Room No. 1.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE AND competent young Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress and attendant to a lady; would do light chamberwork and assist in the care of children; no objection to travel. Address No. 9 Cooper's Institute, 3d-av.; can be heard of for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; can do plain sewing, or would undertake the duties of children's nurse, for which she is fully competent; has excellent City references. Can be seen for two days, in store 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to take care of children or take entire charge of a baby, or to do light chamberwork or sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 141 East 24th-st., two doors from 2d-av., in the grocery store.

WANTED.—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE wishes to obtain a situation for her nurse, who has lived with her some years, taking care of the baby from its birth; can be highly recommended as an excellent woman in every respect. Inquire for ANN, at No. 18 University-place, between the hours of 12 and 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN SEAMstress; is willing to assist in chamberwork or wait on a lady; can cut and do all kinds of family sewing. Has six years' reference from her last place. No objection to go South. Inquire at No. 1,015 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do cooking, washing and ironing; can give the best of City references from her last employer. Call at No. 5 Hall-place, below 6th and 7th sts., near the Bowery.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON, WHO understands her business, wishes a situation as chambermaid; is willing to assist in washing. Can produce the best City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5 and 6 o'clock, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook; understands all kinds of family baking; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call or send to No. 304 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamber work and assist with the washing and ironing; has good reference. Call at No. 570 2d-av., cor. 35th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to help as laundress, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry, and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call, during two days, at No. 120 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would have no objection to take care of children. Has the best of City references from her last place. Apply at No. 108 26th st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; understands pastry, and is a good baker; no objection to assist in the washing; best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 45 13th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as cook; is a good baker; best of City reference given from her last place; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Inquire at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; best of City references will be given. Call, for two days, at No. 364 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, and, if required, to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be had. Apply at No. 197 East 12th-st., near 1st-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands meats, soups and desserts; is a good baker of bread, cake and pastry. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 142 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant German widow wants a situation as housekeeper or cook, either in the City or country. Apply between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible-House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST RESpectable Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; can bring the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last 3 years. Call at No. 303 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A VERY EFFICIENT AND RESpectable girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework or chamberwork and waiting. She has unexceptionable references. Apply to WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, in a private family as seamstress and dressmaker; she thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork. Call at No. 61 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, by a middle-aged woman; will assist with washing and ironing; can give good reference as to character and capability. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 91 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN a situation in a private family as cook; understands her business perfectly, and if required would assist in the washing. Good City reference. Call at No. 63 20th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or will take care of children, and do plain sewing. Best of City references can be seen at No. 127 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 143 22d st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and seamstress; no objection to chamberwork; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 West 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid; no objection to go in the country. Inquire for two days, at No. 67 West 20th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., in the candy-store.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as seamstress, or would have no objection to sew and do light chamberwork; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 West 11th-st., 5th-av.

WANTED—SITUATION AS NURSE AND SEAMstress; can do all kinds of family sewing or chamberwork, or do waiting in a small family; is accustomed to waiting on ladies. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 109 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman, a nurse's situation; or has no objection to light chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 133 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITUation in a respectable family as seamstress and light chamberwork, and is willing to make herself useful, with City reference. Can be seen at No. 3 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl, from the country, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a respectable family; good reference. Inquire No. 179 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family, or nice boarding-house, by a very competent woman, with good City reference. Call, or address MARY, at No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 4 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid, laundress or waitress; can present the most satisfactory references. Apply at No. 118 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 231 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as housekeeper; best of City reference given. Address EMMA, No. 76 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or fine washing. Apply for two days at No. 345 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid; can assist in cooking or washing. Apply at No. 130 Madison-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH COOK and laundress. Call at No. 244 West 38th-st.

MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR DOMESTICS.—Mrs. MEYER, late matron of the Employment Society, No. 14 Bible House, now at No. 820 Broadway, solicits the patronage of the ladies, and bids them to be assured that they will find her entirely devoted to their interest. First-class French, German, Irish, &c., servants will always be on hand. No charge to servants, but none without satisfactory reference will be received.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants, German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the INSTITUTE and HOME OF DOMESTICS, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook; perfectly competent in her business, having lived four years in her first and last place in this City. Can present a most satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., front house, room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SEAMSTRESS, a situation in a private family; she understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and making little boys' clothes. She will be found agreeable, and she can give best of City reference. Will receive calls until engaged at No. 101 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts; is capable of taking proper charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. 71 15th-st., near 6th-av., opposite the Palace Gardens, for two days, if not longer. The best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in magnificent style; or as regular laundress; understands fluting and finery; or as parlormaid and to do fine washing; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A NICE, PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, with good reference, a situation, in City or country, as chambermaid and nurse, or to do plain sewing; has a genteel appearance and kind disposition. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily by a single woman as children's nurse; understands cutting and making children's clothes, or minding a baby and do its washing; has best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 201 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; can come well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 175 East 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as baby's nurse in a genteel family, or as chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 444 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid; thoroughly understands her business, and can give first-class City references. Apply at No. 130 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse; she understands the care of children, and is capable of taking care of an infant; has good City reference. Call at No. 339 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to assist with the washing. Best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 354 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid, and do the fine washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 East 12th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 45 13th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A FRENCH GIRL and German girl; one as nurse, and the other to do chamberwork. Call at No. 494 4th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, to cook, wash and iron. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 175 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE married woman, as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; no objection to travel. Call at No. 64 Charlton-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 239 3d-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman, a situation as housekeeper, or assist in the charge; is competent for it; or would take charge of a young infant. Call at No. 122 Clinton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A competent person, who can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; with City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook and excellent washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 118 Madison-st., near Catharine.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress. Best of City references. Apply at No. 12 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st., continues to supply those wanting servants in any capacity with such as are well recommended and understand their business. A large number of cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, coachmen and waitermen, and other experienced servants, both male and female, are now disengaged and waiting for situations.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR COACHby a single man of long experience in Europe and America in the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has no objection to make himself useful; has all the necessary recommendations required. Address L. D., No. 654 Broadway, or Box No. 202 *Times* Office, which will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom in a private family by a steady, middle-aged English Protestant man, in town or country; he understands his business in all its various branches, and is a careful City driver, &c., as his references, which are in the City, will testify. Address, for two days, Box No. 110, J. W., at Mr. Duncomb's, Sadler, Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable Protestant Scotchman, of long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has no objection to any part of the country; has the best of City reference; can be seen for three days. Address T. C., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man; he thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; is a good groom and a careful driver; is leaving on account of the employer parting with his horses; no objection to country or City; has the best of City references from last place. A note addressed to W. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant man; is a good driver and a good groom; has no objection to City or country; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has the best of City references. Address A. B., for two days, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Scotchman, (single,) who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce two years' references from responsible gentlemen in this City. Would accept a good situation in any part of the State. Address, for three days, JOHN PALMER, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a respectable single man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; has two years' recommendations from his last employer. Any address left to C. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable Protestant single young man, who can act in the capacity of coachman if required; understands his business perfectly; is a steady driver; has the best City reference. Call or address J. Y., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK OR BOOKkeeper in a grocery, produce or commission business, by a young man from the country of several years' experience; thoroughly versed in book-keeping, single and double entry. City reference. Address M. D., Box No. 2,837 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; understands his business well; is long accustomed to the care and treatment of horses, and is a careful driver; has satisfactory reference from his last employer. No objection to the country. Call or address JOHN CLANCY, No. 29 Washington-st.

WANTED—BY AN UNMARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman, having served in that capacity in some of the best families. Can give first-rate City references, as regards character and capability, and would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address P. M. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man as coachman, who has had long experience in the care and management of horses; can show the best of recommendations as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness; by addressing a note to A. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a man who will furnish the best of City references as to qualifications. Apply at MORRIS' grocery store, corner of University-place and 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS WAITER, IN A private boarding-house; has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper; he can bear the strictest investigation. Call at No. 335 3d-av., near 26th-st., for two days, second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A CHEMIST, AN AMERICAN, PUPIL of Pelouze & Dumas, of Paris, desires to obtain a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address Box No. 1,848 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter, or would make himself generally useful in any capacity; a permanent situation more an object than wages; best City references given. Address J. K., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT man, as coachman, or would go as waiter to travel with a gentleman going South or to Europe. The best of reference given. Address X. X., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERman man, a situation as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; would like to assist in cooking, if required; best references given. Call at No. 17 Hudson-st. AUG. WEBER.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man, a situation as waiter in a private family; has lived five years in his last place, and can give good City reference. Address P. D., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, WHO is long acquainted with the business, and who is willing and capable of making himself generally useful. Address P. F., No. 131 East 25th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH THE best references as to character, integrity, &c., a situation as collector or out-door clerk. A note to Box No. 1,557, Post-office, will be answered in person.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has four years' City reference from his last place; can be seen for two days at No. 62 University-place, near 12th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man, as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can give good satisfactory City references. A note addressed to J. C., care of Mr. B. Corwin, No. 811 Broadway, will receive due attention for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a sober man; understands his business; is willing to make himself useful; has good City reference. Direct J. N., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SHIP CHANDler's store, by a young man who is willing to make himself generally useful. Address S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man, who brings the best City reference from his last place. Address R. S., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG ATTORNEY WISHES TO obtain a situation in a land office, where his services may be rendered as an equivalent for rent—or for a reasonable compensation as clerk. Address LEX, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE City desires to find a situation for his coachman, a Protestant, and in every way a desirable servant. A note addressed to H., No. 8 Brevoort-place, will be attended to.

TO GROCERS.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a young man at the above business; has had considerable experience in the City; can furnish satisfactory reference. Address P. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' CLOAKS AND FURS
FOR WINTER, 1859.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT NOTICE!
To the LADIES of NEW-YORK and SURROUNDING Cities.

The subscriber respectfully announces that he is now prepared to exhibit, at retail, his Importations and Manufactures for the present season, and to offer extraordinary inducements in price, especially in VELVET AND BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS.
Having availed himself of the advantages arising from the IMMENSE SURPLUS IMPORTATIONS of materials in making large purchases of REAL LYON VELVETS, and BLACK FRENCH and BELGIAN BEAVERS, at much below their cost, he invites the attention of ladies to the following brief list of rich and newly-manufactured garments, all of the latest fashion and most superior work, the prices being fully 25 per cent. below those of any previous season.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $12.
A very useful and superior Cloak, of excellent material
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $14.
Also, an excellent garment with rich croche fringe.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $16.
With pleated back, and the new Pointed Hood, handsomely trimmed.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $18,
With flowing sleeve and pleated back; a splendid garment.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $20.
A most magnificent Cloak of richest finish and material
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $25,
Of the best material imported, and the very latest Paris Fashion.
BLACK VELVET CLOAKS, at $38,
A new and elegant garment of the Pleated Circular Form
BLACK VELVET CLOAKS, at $40.
Of Real Lyons Velvet, with Sleeves and Croche Fringe.
BLACK LYONS VELVET CLOAKS, at $45.
A large and graceful Cloak, of very rich material.
BLACK LYONS VELVET CLOAKS, at $50.
Of very best Velvet and latest Parish Fashion.

A Miscellaneous lot of
BEAVER-CLOTH CHESTERFIELDS AND RAGLANS,
Manufactured chiefly for the Wholesale Trade, will be sold at Six and Eight Dollars, being little more than half their actual value.
THE LADIES' FUR DEPARTMENT
Is replete with every novelty in Russian and American Sable, Russian and American Mink, Ermine, Fitch, Chinchilla, Lynx, Stone Marten, Squirrel, &c., &c., in the various forms of Cardinals, Capes, Muffs, Cuffs and Pelerines; and, it being the desire of the subscriber to popularize this department, the Goods are marked at so low a scale of profit as to challenge the closest competition.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 BROADWAY, two doors below Taylor's.

AT RETAIL THIS WEEK
ELEGANT NEW CLOAKS.
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS at 12 DOLLARS.
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS at 14 DOLLARS.
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS at 16 DOLLARS.
SUPERB VELVET CLOAKS at 40 DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT VELVET CLOAKS at 50 DOLLARS.
THE RICHEST AND NEWEST GOODS IN THE CITY.
At ELLIOTT'S, (late Mackenzie,)
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
(Brandreth Buildings.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN PLAIN AND HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS.
5,000 Gents' All-linen Hemmed Handkerchiefs, only $2 25 per dozen.
Gents' All-linen Tape Bordered Handkerchiefs, $1 50 per dozen.
Ladies' All-linen Tape Bordered Handkerchiefs, $1 50 per dozen.
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Colored Bordered, Pine-apple, and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, selling at very low prices.
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No. 473 Broadway.

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BROWN AND BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS,
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And OPERA CLOAKS, just received.

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DRESS GOODS
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CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
W. K. PEYTON, NO. 264 BOWERY,
Requests the ladies of New-York and vicinity to examine his extensive assortment of WINTER CLOAKS before making their purchases.
In every respect our garments will be found to equal any other house in the trade, while our prices are guaranteed to be 30 to 40 per cent. less than Broadway and Canal-st.
Plain Beaver Cloaks, $5 to $8.
Tricot Beaver Cloaks, $6 to $9.
French Beaver Cloaks, $7 50 to $10.
Children's and Misses' Cloaks and Basques all sizes.
Observe the name, W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer, No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SELLING AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
RIBBONS! RIBBONS!
In consequence of M. H. LICHTENSTEIN being about to open a large
WHOLESALE HOUSE
At No. 24 Walker-st., and of relinquishing the retail business entirely, he offers the present large stock of
RIBBONS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
And all who wish to obtain BARGAINS will do well to call at
No. 387 BROADWAY.
N. B.—His stock consists of rare and beautiful styles of Ribbons, just imported.
His Dress Trimmings are profuse and magnificent, and cannot fail to please the
MOST FASTIDIOUS TASTE.
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AT RETAIL,
FOR WHOLESALE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
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Are now closing out
THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER-HANGINGS,
And their large stock of
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Marble Heart.

WINTER GARDEN—Smike.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Time—Going it Blind.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Le Borreau des Cranes—Brutus Lache Cæsar.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Valentine and Orson.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Married and Buried—Duchalameau. Evening—Honesty is the Best Policy.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrelsy and Double-bedded Room.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

METROPOLITAN HALL—Old Folks' Concert.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—Emily Lesdernier's Readings.

CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS—Inflation of the Great Ærial Ship City of New-York.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—Two Paintings by Rosa Bonheur.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Vanderbilt*, which arrived yesterday, supplies us with correspondence and papers from Paris to the 25th, and from London to the 26th ult. The most important feature in the news is the growing distrust between France and England, and the popular conviction in both countries that a rupture is one of the possible events of a no very distant future. An article, emanating from a semi-official source, has been published in many of the Departmental journals of France, denouncing the foreign policy of England, and attempting to demonstrate her national decline. Such an article can be circulated with no other design than that of arousing in the minds of the French people their old prejudices against "perfidious Albion."

Another source of disquietude is the antagonistic attitude of France and England on the Morocco question. It is confirmed that Spain has declared war against Morocco; France is believed to have promised the former Power her support at all risks; and England is reported to be so averse to the war as to have declared to the French Ambassador in London, through Lord Palmerston, that she could not permit Spain to occupy both sides of the Strait. These rumors are, in a measure, contradicted by the Paris Correspondent of the London *Times*, who asserts that the Spanish Government has disclaimed all intentions of conquest, and that, upon such assurances, England has withdrawn her opposition to the war. According to the latest news from Tangiers, the foreign residents and Consuls were preparing to leave. Mr. Brown, United States Consul, was going to Gibraltar.

Various items of intelligence of an interesting character are received by this arrival. The London *Times* takes Commodore Tatnall's dispatch from the Peiho as a text for an article in which the British position in China is held to be fully justified. Mr. Ward, according to the French *Moniteur de la Flotte*, had arrived at Peking, but vexatious opposition was offered to his admission to an imperial audience. In England the advisability of fitting out another Arctic Expedition to seek any possible survivors of the Franklin party was under discussion; but the *Times* and most of the London journals are opposed to a scheme so utterly wild and extravagant.

The Overland Mails from California, which arrived at St. Louis yesterday with San Francisco dates to the 14th ult., announce that extensive preparations were making for Gen. Scott's reception by the military, particularly by those once under his command in the Mexican war. Much excitement had been caused by the failure of Choppening & Co., the mail contractors between California and Salt Lake. Creditors had attacked their property, and it was feared that the mails to Salt Lake would be stopped. Business in San Francisco was dull. The water courses in the mining regions had become very low, and those fortunate enough to hold claims in the beds of the stream were rapidly washing out gold. Dates from Oregon to the 8th ult. report the successful progress of the Salt Lake, and Fort Benton Wagon-Road Expedition. In British Columbia it was rumored that a new Governor, named Howe, was soon to arrive.

The guerillas, under the outlaw Cortinas, have had a new triumph over the people of Brownsville; and doubtless by this time the town has been captured and plundered. On the 20th ult. a party of thirty marauders entered the place and fired upon the inhabitants. A round of artillery, however, put them to flight; and elated with this success, the townsfolk resolved to carry the war into the camp of the enemy. With their great guns and smaller ones, they were on their way to the execution of the brave errand, when unhappily an ambuscade of the enemy surprised them, and, disordered and routed, they fled back to town. At the latest moment, Cortinas, having sent in an ultimatum requiring unconditional surrender, was before the place, awaiting the determination of the panic-stricken inhabitants.

Advices from New-Mexico are only to the 26th of September, in consequence of the Northern route having been abandoned. Depredations by the Indians still continued. It was stated that a battle between the Utah tribe, assisted by Mexicans and a band of Arrapahoes had occurred at the crossing of the Del Norte. Twenty-two of the latter were reported killed.

A fatal explosion occurred on Lake Erie on Sunday morning. The propellor *Ohio*, bound to Buffalo from Cleveland, blew up when ten miles off Long Point, and sank in ten minutes afterwards. The second mate and wheelsman were lost, while the other fifteen who were on the vessel were driven about the lake for fifteen hours, when they were picked up by the propellor *Equator*, and taken to Sandusky.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, an interesting debate grew out of a resolution offered by Mr. Stewart, appropriating $800 for the employment of 400 special policemen for duty at the polls to-day, in accordance with the request of the Police Commissioners. An amendment, calling upon the Commissioners to appoint members of the old police force, "as far as practicable," was offered by Mr. Purdy, but Mr. Stewart insisted that the word "convenient," instead of "practicable," should be used. Mr. Purdy would not agree to this, and the resolution, thus amended, was lost—Mr. Stewart voting against it. The Committee on Annual Taxes was directed to report what compensation should be allowed to the registrars and their clerks, and what rent should be paid for the places occupied for the registry of voters. The Board then adjourned to Tuesday next, when, according to law, they meet to canvass the election returns. The members of the Board of Aldermen had so much business to transact in connection with to-day's election, that they did not gather a quorum at the hour for meeting.

At a special meeting of the Police Commissioners active measures were adopted for guarding against disorder or riot during the election. A large special force has been sworn in to aid the regular Police, and strong detachments have been disposed at prominent points of the City, to be in readiness if their services are required. The Supervisors failed to cooperate with the Commissioners by providing for the payment of an extra force. But Major-Gen. Sanford has intimated his willingness to aid the authorities in preserving order by calling out the military, should their services be required.

There were 361 deaths in the City last week. Eleven of them were from violent causes, and 129 were from diseases of the lungs and throat. As compared with the deaths of the corresponding week last year, this is a decrease of 11. During the quarter ending with October, in the year 1857, there were 563, and in 1858, 118 more deaths than during the same quarter of the present year.

The investigation into the alleged Washington and Centre Market extortions was renewed yesterday morning before the Mayor. Mr. Irving's counsel denied the right of the Mayor to hold the investigation, or to meddle at all in market affairs, claiming that authority for the City Inspector, in whose bureau the abuses are alleged to have occurred. Mr. McKeon then read a large number of additional affidavits made by parties who alleged that they had been defrauded in various amounts.

The sales of Flour amounted to 20,000 bbls., closing at steady rates. Wheat was more active, and desirable lots were somewhat firmer. Other kinds of Grain were depressed. Cotton was purchased to the extent of 4,500 bales, including 2,600 bales *in transitu*, at uniform rates. The principal sales of Coffee were 1,470 bags Rio, at 10¾c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. Week's receipts of Rio, 4,000 bags; stock, at the close, 43,742 bags. Sugars and Molasses were in fair demand, at unaltered figures. Provisions attracted considerable attention. Pork favored buyers. The movements in other branches of business were restricted.

The Moorish Question.

The intelligence that Spain has actually taken up arms once more against the Moors, might be received in ordinary times, by the rest of the world, with comparative indifference, or, at best, with a glow of purely historical and reflected interest. The picturesque annals of the long wars which ended with the triumph of the Cross over the Crescent at Granada, on the very eve of the discovery of America, might seem to stir again with sudden life at the news that Castile and Leon are marching once more against the heirs of the great Moghrebbin empire. And the curious in historical contrasts and coincidences might speculate upon the singular chance which revives under Isabella II., and carries boldly into Africa, the deadly strife which culminated in victory under Isabella I. on the soil of Europe. But for all the intrinsic importance of the conflict itself to the commerce or the politics of mankind at large, a Spanish expedition against the pirates of the opposite Barbary coast would have made itself no more felt and talked of beyond the Spanish borders ten years ago than a trial of strength between Portugal and Mozambique, or the Netherlands and the Sultan of Borneo.

It is not so now. The leading journals of Great Britain and the Continent comment upon the preliminaries of the approaching collision almost as earnestly as they could deal with the symptoms of a coming rupture between Russia and Austria or Germany and France. The question of Morocco has suddenly assumed the proportions of an European difficulty, evokes expressions of anxiety from the official journals of States apparently quite foreign to the quarrel, and makes itself felt on the money markets of Paris and London. In all this there is a meaning hidden, which is certainly not to be sought for in the Moorish question as it stands between the Christian kingdom and the Mohammedan empire immediately concerned, to which the United States as a great commercial nation cannot possibly remain indifferent; and which it is very important that we should neither underrate nor exaggerate. All Europe is not agitated with a vague indefinable apprehension of imminent mischief merely because Spain, after a few years of prosperous repose from the exhausting passions of civil war, finds herself strong enough to draw once more the sword of the Cid.

Spain has undoubtedly made most astonishing progress in wealth and enterprise during the last five or six years time. Since the year 1855, for instance, nearly 3,000 miles of railway lines have been put under construction in Spain; and more than one thousand miles are already open to traffic, and paying an average of nearly six per cent. interest on the capital invested. These works have been carried on by private enterprise; and the State, meanwhile, is drawing, not from the ordinary revenues, but from the demortization of the ecclesiastical properties, a sum equal to nearly $30,000,000 annually for eight years, which is devoted to the development of the post-roads, the naval and military resources, and the charities of the state. The income of the Government from taxes and customs has also been steadily increasing, the customs' revenue alone gaining between 1848 and 1857 an advance of more than 72 per cent. Facts like these indicate a very decided regeneration in the substance and heart of the Spanish nation, and may well entitle the movements of its policy to a degree of respect and attention from other Powers which the Spain of Ferdinand VII. could hardly have exacted. But they hardly presage an immediate renewal of the policy to which Philip II. gave his life. No one, probably, not even the apocalyptic Dr. Cumming, who has been on the lookout for the "Great Tribulation" these ten years past, and has snuffed the battle of Armageddon in every political imbroglio since the last Revolution of Paris, can have begun to anticipate a new Spanish Armada as the result of the amazing vigor of the O'Donnell Ministry. It is true our British cousins were seriously exercised in their minds, last Summer, because Spain had ordered ten light-draft gun-boats, to be built in London; but this was a passing peril, and has long since been explained away. Spain and Spanish designs, put what construction upon them we may, are not at the bottom of the actual anxiety with which the expedition now arming against Morocco is watched by the Cabinet and the journalists of England.

Nor can it be safely assumed that the Moorish question has merely served as a natural vent for the gathering uneasiness and distrust which have been engendered in Europe by the delays and uncertainties attendant upon the settlement of Italian affairs. So long as the Italian Peninsula remains in what we may term its present condition of suspended organization, so long, of course, it will be impossible for any thoughtful statesman or observer to regard peace as permanently restored on the Continent; and so long every new movement of the Powers implicated in the Italian dispute, must be the signal for new doubts, alarms and inquiries. But the issue now raised between the Spaniard and the Moor, appears upon the face of things to be so thoroughly independent of all the matters debated at Villafranca, and left undecided at Zurich, that we must look into itself alone for an explanation of the emotion which it is awakening, and the attention it has received. In the extravagant language used upon this subject by the Tory Press of England, this explanation is not very difficult to be found. The organs of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli are naturally on the alert to discover any rising cloud on the political horizon which may promise to blacken the prospects and disconcert the plans of the Palmerstonian Government, and the London *Herald* has accordingly seized upon the Moorish question as involving a grave issue yet to be raised between England as the holder of military stations in the Mediterranean, and Spain as the [illegible] the African shore of the Straits of Gibraltar.

Should this issue arise, the *Herald* warns England, and not unwisely, that Spain will hardly be left to assert alone her claims to dispute what the *Herald* coolly calls the rightful "maritime supremacy" of England in the waters which bathe the Spanish coast. The Ministers of Queen Isabella are informed that, if they attempt to occupy Tangier, Mogador, or any other portion of Morocco, they strike a blow at English interests, and may receive, in return, a "deadly blow at Cuba." This is the true "Moorish question," from the Tory English point of view; and that England, should she attempt to treat the matter from this attitude, would speedily find herself face to face with an antagonist more formidable even than the Spain of Philip II., may be sufficiently gathered from the tone of the French Press; and is more than hinted, in the remarkable semi-official article which we this morning publish, in a translation, forwarded to us by our correspondent at Paris. In this article the French people are prepared, by a succinct sketch of the treatment which Napoleon III. has received from England, for the possible refusal of France to recognize the right of England to be heard as a European Power on just such issues as this which the English Press has conjured up in Africa. If England declines to assist on European grounds in the reconstruction of Italian independence, it may fairly become a question whether she shall be allowed to plead European grounds for her retention of positions like Gibraltar, Malta and the Ionian Islands, to which she can advance no shadow of natural right; and still more fairly may it, therefore, become a question whether, in defence of those positions, she can be permitted to dictate to an independent State like Spain how far her arms shall be carried in vindication of her national honor and safety on the barbarian coast of Africa. This is the seed of mischief which sleeps at the core of the Moorish difficulty, and it abundantly justifies the deep concern with which the progress of affairs in that direction is now watched on both sides of the British Channel.

A Useful Fool.

Somebody, we see, advertises a lecture on "Fools and their Uses." That fools have uses, no man who has made up his mind to recognize a possible and mysterious good in such minor seeming evils as mosquitoes and the toothache, will hastily deny. Yet the lecturer's theme will not be easy of treatment, for among that proportion of any audience to whom the subject will be one rather of speculative than of personal interest, it is but reasonable to expect that nine in ten will have been so specially exasperated within the twenty-four hours next preceding its delivery, by one or another fool venting himself in one or another kind of folly, as to be quite incapable of appreciating his arguments in behalf of this tormenting class of creatures.

There is one point of view, however, in which a certain reciprocal utility may be instantly recognized by all men as obtaining between fools of various sorts and kinds, just as the farmer who refuses to believe in any final cause for crows or grubs, may be brought to admit a partial justification of the ways of Nature, when he finds the odious bird hard at work exterminating the more odious worm. For the benefit of this "intending" lecturer, then, and of mankind in general, we take pleasure in noting a very striking case of folly which reaches us in the last transatlantic mails.

Some extremely wise personage, whether King Alphonso or Lord Bacon does not matter, and we cannot now remember, has recorded his conviction that a fool is never quite a fool till he has learned Latin and taken a voyage. Modern experience bears out the ancient saying, particularly in the point of fools on their travels. Send a common simpleton from America to Australia, from Australia to China, and from China to Britain, and he will return to you, like old Madeira thrice-ripened round the Cape of Storms, a sublime and extraordinary ass. Or catch some silly gossip of the hotels and spas, arm him with cards of introduction, and dispatch him on a tour of foreign dinners, and he will bring you back stories of such ravishing and demonstrative absurdity, that he shall seem to be a new creation, an addition like the Dogberrys and Elijah Pograms of fiction to the world's types of human imbecility and extravagance. It has been our fortune here in America to enrich the earth with at least our fair proportion of fools of this sort; and we might be loth to acquiesce in the necessity of their existence, were we not now and then reminded, by some stupendous explosion of a correlative kind from over the sea, that there must needs be a balance in fools as in all things else, and that the traveled American twaddler is, after all, only the natural corrective of the traveled European blockhead. Our debtor's account on the score of trivial personal gossip and penny-a-lining social treachery must be heavy indeed if one Colley Grattan would not go far towards balancing the score; and in all the nonsense which American tourists, galloping at full speed from Liverpool to Cairo and back by St. Petersburgh to New-York in three months' time, have ever uttered on the subject of "monarchical imbecility" and "effete aristocracies," we can remember nothing more amazing than the facts and fancies of American life recently put forth to a listening crowd of lecture-loving British operatives at Bradford in Yorkshire, by a certain young Irish Peer, Lord Radstock, who did us the favor to inspect our progress about a year ago.

A number of personages and persons, more or less eminent in English society, Lord Brougham and Lord Shaftesbury, science and sanctity, standing at their head, assembled and met together the other day at this prosperous manufacturing town as the British Association for the Promotion of Social Science. One of the avowed objects of this Association is the encouragement of closer intellectual intercourse between the higher and lower classes of Englishmen; and its members, therefore, make it a duty to enlighten the common people in the most condescending manner on all sorts of subjects, and especially to impress upon the British workingman a due sense of the immense advantages of his position, and of the extreme undesirableness of anything like a revolutionary change in the relations of property to labor as at present established in the "freest country under the sun." To this end, accordingly, a *soirée* was given by the socially scientific luminaries to the light-seeking people of the factories, and at this *soirée* Lord Radstock delivered himself of his American experiences with the object of convincing his hearers that old Yorkshire is an infinitely happier region than New-York. Of course his lordship felt bound to admit that the Yorkshire workman has his faults, and that his lot may in some [illegible] to be improved; and he considerately assured the audience that if every man who received wages to the amount of $120 a year would lay by about *one-twentieth* of that large sum every year, the seven hundred thousand laboring men of England might raise about $2,500,000 annually for the relief of the distressed among their number; and so all wrongs be righted without trouble or disorder.

At all events, if this very simple and feasible system were not adopted, the notion of looking to anything like the "Americanization" of England must not be entertained for a moment, since America was at this moment one of the unhappiest countries that could be imagined, one of the worst-paved, worst-lighted, worst-swept, and most heavily taxed communities that had ever existed. Lord Radstock indulged in no vague general declamation. He had seen America, and spake that he knew. And he certainly made out a frightful case. In New-York, Lord Radstock had a particular friend who had assured his lordship that every New-Yorker "enjoying an income of $500 a year, was obliged *to pay $125 to have the streets swept!*" Also, that the taxes in this City amounted to "twenty per cent. of its income." Also, that of the amount thus raised "$3,500,000 *were annually left unaccounted for.*" Moreover, in New-York, and in Broadway, he, Lord Radstock, had personally "sunk up to his knees in mire in attempting to cross the street." Moreover, he had "seen a hole in Broadway in the road, large enough to engulf the platform of the meeting he was addressing, with all who were standing upon it."

Now Lord Radstock, who passed some time in this country, and particularly in the most Athenian City of Boston, no doubt believed all this wild rigmarole to be strictly correct. Those wretched Bostonians are perfectly capable of having filled his innocent mind with even more horrible pictures of the great metropolis. Still, as a man grown, and after nearly a year for calm reflection, Lord Radstock must be held accountable for his crazy statistics and more crazy inferences; and can only be acquitted of a more serious charge, on the ground that he belongs to that class of well-meaning people who do more harm by their philanthropic and political zeal in jumping at conclusions, and catching up their facts on the flying leap, than half the malignant mischief-makers in the world are ever able to achieve. His lordship further attempted to put his hard-working hearers in love with poverty and boiled potatoes, by assuring them that in America he found that our "wealth had destroyed the power of self-control." However that may be, generally, Lord Radstock's is certainly a special case to prove the occasional truth of the proposition.

Harper's Ferry in Texas.

It is not given to any man to be always fortunate. Mr. Buchanan has won for his Administration a high place in the military annals of mankind by the vigor with which he marched a large force of marines to drive the seventeen insurgents of Brown's band out of the great National Armory at Harper's Ferry, and rescue Virginia from that fierce Attila and his desperate array. He should, therefore, accept with fortitude the check sustained by his arms from the forces of Cortinas, the Mexican guerilla, at Brownsville, in Texas. Why, by the way, should this name of Brown be so mysteriously mixed up with the Presidential career?

For now nearly a month, Cortinas, a "lowd fellow of the baser sort," with a handful of reckless ruffians, has held Western Texas and the Rio Grande in a state of practical vassalage. He has, in fact, conquered that portion of the United States; and a dispatch, which we publish to-day, announces that he is on the point of extending his operations over a wider range of country. The United States military authorities in Texas have found themselves unable to cope with Cortinas. He dashes across the river, levies tribute, demands the heads of obnoxious individuals, and finds his host daily recruited by men of the same sort who flocked to King David in the mountains. Brownsville in despair sends up her cry to New-Orleans, and while we are discussing the propriety of protecting Mexico, our own citizens are fleeing from their homes in fear of a knot of Mexican brigands!

The spectacle is not very flattering to our national pride; and if Mr. Buchanan has recovered from his delight in the victory won by his marines at Harper's Ferry we should advise him to dispatch those valiant men-at-arms at once to Texas. He need not be alarmed about his own personal safety; for though John Brown be not hung, we can insure him protection by sending him a few of those gallant New-York soldiers of whom the *Courier and Enquirer*, with so much delicacy, sense and patriotism, declares that a regiment will suffice to "whip" the entire South into submission to the Republican President, whom that journal proposes to put into Mr. Buchanan's place. In all seriousness, the actual state of things in Western Texas is beyond all expression shameful to the Government which so supinely permits it to exist.

A Municipal Police Force.

The Marylanders are, it is said, contemplating an infringement of the municipal rights of the peaceful city of Baltimore, by the formation of a police for its government upon the model of our Metropolitan force. As we have never hesitated to point out defects in the latter, wherever we thought we saw them, we can say with all the better grace, that if Maryland copies it, she will pay a well-merited compliment to its value. It is not such a Police as we might have, or as New-York has a right to expect, and in a variety of particulars is very much inferior to those of Paris and London; but it is immeasurably superior to anything New-York has ever had before. To know what it has accomplished for us, we have only to compare election days since it came into operation with what they used to be under the old *régime*, and to look back to the bloody riots which were once of almost weekly occurrence in certain districts of the City between clubs of blackguards very much resembling those of Baltimore, but which are now never heard of.

One thing the citizens of Baltimore may feel satisfied about, and that is that the old theory of municipal rights and municipal independence has not so far proved itself capable of being carried into the police of great cities. None of the largest cities of the world have attempted to adhere to it. Both in London and Paris the mass of the police force is in the hands of the State. To make it a thoroughly efficient guardian of life and property it has been found necessary to raise it above the distractions and corruptions of local politics, and to place its government in firmer and more powerful hands than those of the municipalty. So far as we have tried this experiment, here it has been successful, and we cannot avoid recommending it to all great centres of population which find themselves afflicted by rowdies and ruffians. The old municipal system is reverenced, because in troublous times it gave a security to life and property which men sought in vain outside the walls of cities. In our day, we are glad to say, everybody is as safe on his farm as behind his counter; and, besides, it would be a piece of ridiculous folly to let our heads and ribs be broken merely to vindicate our devotion to municipalities. In so far as the system is found wanting, it ought to be altered.

The Central Park.

The Commissioners of the Central Park announce that four miles of drive in the Park will be open to carriages and equestrians on Saturday next,—an invaluable boon to thousands who would both ride and drive if New-York had any place in which either could be done. The advertisement calls attention to the ordinance fixing the rate of speed beyond which ambitious proprietors of fast-trotters are not to be allowed to go; but we must express on behalf of the public an earnest hope that the Commissioners will not simply confine themselves to calling attention to the ordinance, but will take all necessary means for enforcing it. The rides and drives are to form an important feature in the Park—we were about to say the most important; but if the fast trotters are not held in check, it will be of no possible advantage to the public at large. The dangers of rapid driving on thoroughfares frequented by family carriages, containing ladies and children, and by no means so easy to manœuvre as light wagons, we need not descant upon, because everybody knows them. But in addition to this, the persons who devise trotting matches, and who trot them, and who love, and admire, and frequent them, are, we regret to say, not precisely the kind of persons who make a public promenade pleasant for the general public. Why there should be any connection between fast horses, and "drinks," and billingsgate, we are unable to say; but that there is a connection, is a fact with which the public is only too familiar. If the ordinance fixing the rate of speed be rigidly enforced, this class will find the Park drives a great bore, and continue to confine their patronage to the Harlem Flats and the adjacent taverns, and leave the noble avenues which the Commissioners promise us to that portion of the people which takes its exercise soberly and decently, and can enjoy a good canter or a hard trot for their own sake, and without being gnawed by the desire to raise dust about somebody else.

We cannot help suggesting to the Commissioners, however, the possibility that, considering the nature of the nuisance we are denouncing, and the character of the men who are most likely to commit it, there is some danger that policemen on foot will not be able to prevent it. The remonstrances of an officer standing on the sidewalk, addressed to the occupants of wagons going twenty miles an hour, are not likely to have very serious attention paid to them. He can of course arrest them if he can overtake them, but, unless he is supplied with seven-leagued boots, we do not see how this can be accomplished, nor will the subsequent identification of culprits, wrapped up in great-coats, seen passing like an express train, be a very easy matter. Nor does anything we know of the New-York rowdy lead us to suppose that, upon hearing the voice of the ministers of the law, he will rein in his steeds descend, and submit.

We consequently beg to recommend the appointment of two mounted patrols for service in the drives and rides every day. Four horses would suffice to make them thoroughly efficient. They could keep constantly on the move in opposite directions; could run down any mounted or wagon-driving violator of the rules and bring him to justice, and would be useful in enforcing order in crowded portions of the thoroughfare. The powerlessness of a man on foot in the midst of horsemen and vehicles is a fact with which all are familiar, and the Commissioners ought to bear it in mind on the present occasion. Nothing will do so much to make the Park a success in the best sense of the word, as making it safe for families and men of quiet habits. The Police force already in existence has so far done its work admirably, but with the opening o the drives a new state of things arises, to which it is not competent, and with which, we fear, it would be hardly fair to ask it to deal.

An Improbable Quakeress.—Some New-England journals, ardently addicted to literary Abolitionism, have already begun to put John Brown to profit, in the way of small sensations. One of them, for instance, has just published a letter alleged to have been addressed to John Brown by a sympathizing Quakeress of Rhode Island, together with a reply from John Brown himself. John Brown's reply may, perhaps, have been written by John Brown, for it is eminently characteristic, and even touching, in its rugged simplicity of phrase and feeling. But the case of the sympathizing Quakeress must certainly be commended to the attention of the Friends' Yearly Meeting. This anonymous Elizabeth Fry addresses John Brown as "you," in the worldliest style, and quotes Shakespeare with a familiarity that must be fatal to her reputation as a disciple of George Fox. Our Boston friends must be more careful in future, and bear in mind the sage counsel of one of their own poets—always in their little fictions to keep "probability in view."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Production of the "Sicilian Vespers."

Faithful to the promise of the programme and the "pledge" of Mr. Ullman, Verdi's new Opera "I Vespri Siciliani" was produced last night. The event was celebrated by an overflowing house, and by a degree of success which will in the end amply repay the managers for the very extraordinary expense they have gone to. It has happened somewhat unfortunately, we think, that the appetite for Verdi has been satiated this Fall by incessant performances of his works. The great point of the season being this new Opera, it would have been good management to have kept the public without any of the maestro's music until the "Sicilian Vespers" was produced. A failure might very justly be ascribed to lack of judgment on the part of the management in this respect; fortunately a success has been won, and Verdi is once more in the ascendancy. To Messrs. Ullman and Strakosch belong the praise of placing the work on the stage in a thoroughly admirable manner. There are few lyric establishments in the world where such completeness of detail and lavish magnificence can be enjoyed, or even expected. The scenery by Mr. Calyo is most artistic and effective, excelling in warmth of tone the productions of Mr. Allegri's brush, yet sharing with the latter all the minute delicacy of a correct and cultivated taste. The costumes of the principals are superb, and of the chorus, &c., picturesque and effective. Several imposing *tableaux* were warmly applauded, and really merited the satisfaction that was expressed.

Verdi composed the "Sicilian Vespers" for a Parisian audience, and indications of this fact—in the tendency to *morceaux d'ensemble*—are noticeable in all parts of the work. The original score is of inordinate length, and it has been found necessary, therefore, to shorten it, and to omit the ballet altogether. The excisions, amounting to about two-fifths of the entire work, have been made judiciously, consisting mostly of repeats, which can very well be dispensed with. In the first act the knife has been wielded, perhaps, too freely; the [illegible] and there was scarcely a necessity to introduce a cabaletta from "Pietro Boccanegra," to supplant the *Corragio* of the score. The appropriateness of the latter fully compensated for its inferiority as a musical composition. After all, these matters are scarcely worth discussing, for the opera is long enough in its present shape. The libretto, by Messrs. Scribe and Duveyrier, is decidedly meritorious; three of the strongest sentiments of the human breast—love, patriotism and revenge—are wielded with great force, and furnish abundant opportunities for a composer who, like Verdi, is great on "internal struggles."

The opera opens with a short overture, in which one of the principal themes is introduced with great elegance. It is not otherwise remarkable. A bold chorus of French soldiers follows, succeeded by a fine and melodious musical dialogue between *Vaudemont* and *Bethune*, (very inadequately interpreted last night.) The soprano (Mme. Colson) then has a scena in which she endeavors by an allegory to incite the Sicilians to revolt. The *andante* of this piece is little more than a narrative, although melodically memorable; the *allegro* which follows appeals to the courage of her listening countrymen. It has been cut out, and as we before hinted, a cabaletta from another opera (Simon Boccanegra) substituted. From this point we tumble abruptly to the basso's aria, "O tu Palermo"—a fine *largo*, which cannot fail to become popular in spite of its want of shape. Why *is* it that Verdi always contrives to put into a melody more bars than are needed by the grammar of music? In this instance we have ten where eight would have sufficed. A duet between the tenor (Brignoli) and soprano is more remarkable for its singability than its excellence. The tarantelle towards the close of the act is extremely spirited, and is subsequently used with effect in connection with the chorus. Whilst the dance proceeds the French soldiers take unfair advantage of their position as conquerors, and carry off the brides of the dancers. This leads naturally to a demonstration of Sicilian feeling, and we have a curious chorus of revolutionary exclamations, treated in a singularly sinister manner by Verdi. During its progress a barge, filled with people, crosses the stage, and a new chorus sings the barcarole *Del piacer s'avanza l'ora*, a good melody in six-eight time. The leaders of the Sicilian party also express their sentiments in a concerted piece, and thus the effect of the finale is secured. We have the chromatic mutterings of the outraged bridal party; the whispered satisfaction of the leaders at these mutterings, and the joyful barcarole of the unconscious marine excursionists. The effect is eminently pleasing and suggestive.

The performance was excellent, and the artists exerted themselves palpably to insure the favor of the audience, but the success of this section of the work was insured mainly by the scenery, and especially by the boat, which dazzled the eye with its brilliant lights. (Gas, we may here add, for our own satisfaction, was not known for lighting purposes in the Twelfth Century.)

Everything in the second act depends on the baritone, (Signor Ferri,) between whom and the tenor occurs some exceedingly fine *scenas*. The music is mainly concerted, and without tedious analysis cannot otherwise be designated. The duet between the tenor and baritone is the theme introduced in the overture. It was excellently sung and nearly secured an *encore*. A bold *adagio* in B flat major, distinctly melodic, but not very original, furnishes a theme for the effective *finale*, all the voices singing it in unison with true patriotic fervor. In every respect the music of this act is superior to that of the first; and the audience recognizing so important a fact, waxed warmer and more generous, but was still somewhat lax in its duty. A finer scene than that presented in the *finale* has never been seen on an American stage. The first effect elicited a hearty burst of applause, and when the curtain had descended there was manifest satisfaction throughout the house. Signor Junca was scarcely equal to the opportunity afforded him in this act, but exerted himself most worthily. Ferri over-did the thing, and Brignoli was good without seeming to take the slightest interest in that accidental fact.

The third act is by far the best one in the opera, and almost every particular excels any of the composer's previous works. We except from this general commendation the air for tenor *Giorno di pianto*, a sickly minor melody in Verdi's most nauseating style. The duet, "'*E dolce raggio*," is certainly one of the most lovely conceptions that ever came from any pen. It possesses a degree of elegance which is very unusual in a quick movement by Verdi—his quick movements generally being vulgar and trivial. This is soul-uplifting and inspired. The dramatic situations are tremendous, and as a consequence we have some extremely felicitous combinations which culminate in the *finale*. Love, hatred and patriotism struggle for ascendancy, and mingled with these wild passions we heard the solemn tones of *De profundis* sung by a chorus about to proceed to the execution of the death sentence. The dramatic and musical intensity of this scene cannot be exaggerated. In grandeur of conception and skill of manipulation it far excels the famous *Miserere* of the "Trovatore."

The duet was not well sung, but secured nevertheless, a unanimous *encore*. Mme. Colson lacked breadth of style, and her voice being deficient in the lower part, the best effects of the piece were necessarily denied to her. Signor Brignoli, too, appeared to be nervous and uncertain. Altogether it was a bad performance, and must be greatly improved before the exquisite intention of the composer can be realized. The *finale* with the *De Profundis* needs more rehearsing, but was given with a fair degree of fervor, especially by the chorus, which, we may here add, was excellent throughout. When the leading singers are more familiar with their parts this act will; we are sure, be received with tremendous favor. It is in every respect admirable and perfect.

The fourth act opens with a chorus of cavaliers, which bears a marvelous resemblance to a very familiar German waltz tune. This is followed by a brilliant bolero for the soprano; a show-piece which is intended to "bring down the house," and did so in an *encore*. It has a characteristic melody, and is remarkable only for a happy transition from the key of A minor, (in which it is written,) to that of A major. The tenor also has an aria, *Scendono i Zefferetti*, which is certain to become popular. It was sung admirably by Signor Brignoli. A fine duet and a hurried finale terminates the opera. Verdi is usually in a hurry towards the end of his work, and in this instance is remarkably brief and peremptory. As far as it goes the act is good, but the ear demands something more. This is, we presume, an inevitable defect where the catastrophe is a massacre. Meyerbeer has not been more fortunate in the "Huguenots."

There will be much diversity of opinion about the merits of this opera; but of its success last night there can hardly be a doubt. Brought out as a show piece it will undoubtedly enjoy the popularity of a show piece. Whether it will afterwards become a prominent feature of the *repertoire* is a matter of doubt. Meyerbeer's operas can hardly be said to enjoy that distinction, and this work in more senses than one is after Meyerbeer. Compared with "Trovatore" or "Traviata," there is in "I Vespri Siciliani" a notable deficiency of melodies of the kind the public craves and Verdi heretofore has supplied. In place of these we have a well-balanced work, displaying much thought, and eminently distinguished for feeling. The *ensembles* are generally good, and in the second and third acts immense. At least one-half the opera is better than anything Verdi has ever done, and the other half, if fragmentary, is enjoyable. The orchestration throughout is admirable, and displays more consciousness of color than we are apt to find in Verdi's works, and consequently greater discretion in its use. Signor Muzio conducted the opera with marked ability.

Literary and Musical Entertainment.—Miss M. A. Baker, the Blind Poetess, who has recently returned from a most successful tour, will deliver her original "prose poem," called "Inner Life," at Dodworth Saloon, this evening. There will also be a musical entertainment, under the direction of her sister, an accomplished pianist. Miss Baker was a pupil of the celebrated "Perkins Institution," and brings with her high commendations from the leading literary men of New England.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

The Water Difficulty Permanently Settled.—At a regular meeting of the Common Council, held last evening, a communication was received from the Water Commissioners, proposing terms for settling the existing difficulties between themselves, the Water Contractors and the City of Brooklyn. In connection with the communication, Alderman Dayton presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Board of Water Commissioners appointed under the act of February, 1857, have the consent of this Common Council to transfer to the permanent Board of Water Commissioners appointed under the act of 1859, the entire use, and management, and control of Baisley's Pond, and the several lands, structures and appurtenances west of the same, built under the contract of June 18, 1856, with H. S. Welles & Co., and the supply of water appertaining to the same, and the permanent Board of Water Commissioners are hereby authorized to accept such transfer, provided Messrs. H. S. Welles & Co. will execute and file with the City Clerk a transfer and surrender of all their rights and interest in said lands, structures and appurtenances, and in said supply of water.

Resolved, That in case the Board of Water Commissioners make such transfer to the permanent Board of Water Commissioners, and H. S. Welles and Co. transfer to the City of Brooklyn their right, and surrender the control of Baisley's Pond and the lands, structures and appurtenances of the Water Works situated thereon and westerly of the same, except so far as right of use and access may be necessary for their completion under the contract, and waive all damages against the City of Brooklyn by reason of non-payment of drafts—thereupon this Common Council give their consent to the Board of Water Commissioners to pay the Messrs. Welles & Co. (in addition to the amount paid) from the moneys now held by the city as the reserve fund specified in the ninth section of the contract of June 16, 1856, as follows: $100,000 upon the transfer being made as specified in their resolutions; $100,000 upon the completion and acceptance of the engine, now nearly completed; $50,000 when the Water Commissioners shall deem the interests of the city secure on the payment thereof, and that the Comptroller be requested to pay the drafts of the Board of Water Commissioners when presented, and discontinue the further litigation of the question.

Alderman Kalbfleisch offered the following amendment:

Resolved, As a further condition of this body ratifying the contracts made by the Water Commissioners under the act of April 16, 1859, that the said Water Commissioners and said Welles & Co. agree with the City of Brooklyn that no other or further charges, increasing the cost of the Water Works, shall be made without the consent of the Common Council first had and obtained.

The amendment was adopted by a vote of fifteen ay

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE OLD POLICE—SPICY DEBATE—NO SPECIAL POLICEMEN FOR ELECTION DAY—COMPENSATION FOR REGISTRARS.

The Supervisors convened at 3 P. M. yesterday.

Three writs of *madamus*, served upon the Board, the first requiring that the bill of Wm. J. Frost, for services as Marshal for taking the census in the Thirteenth Ward, Fourth District, in 1854, amounting to $158, be audited and allowed, and the two others commanding reductions of assessments upon the property of the New-York Life Insurance Company, were referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes, with power.

A communication was received from the President of the Board of Police Commissioners calling attention to the resolution passed by that Board, calling upon the Supervisors to appropriate $800 for the employment of 400 special policemen on election day.

Supervisor PURDY had no objection to making the appropriation, provided the men appointed were members of the old Municipal Police force. There was no reason why this should not be done.

Supervisor STEWART offered a resolution appropriating the sum called for, and

Supervisor PURDY offered an amendment respectfully recommending the employment of members of the old force, "as far as practicable."

Supervisor STEWART objected to any dictation on the part of the Supervisors to the Police Commissioners.

Supervisors PURDY and BLUNT eulogized the members of the old Police force and supported the amendment.

Supervisor STEWART withdrew his resolution and submitted a substitute providing for the appropriation of the $800, directing that not more than 400 special policemen be appointed at $2 per day, and embodying the recommendation of Supervisor PURDY, except that the term "convenient" was substituted for "practicable."

Supervisor PURDY would not vote for it unless the original expression was used, and moved an amendment again inserting "practicable" instead of "convenient."

The amendment was adopted.

Supervisor STEWART said he hoped the members would not vote for the resolution as amended.

Supervisors BELL and PURDY said that, as the Chairman of Committee on Police now opposed the resolution, they would vote against it. And the resolution was lost.

Supervisor BLUNT moved its reconsideration, and his motion was carried.

Supervisor BLUNT said he did not see what difference was made by an expression of opinion on the part of the Chairman of the Committee on Police. He hoped the resolution would now be adopted.

Supervisor BELL said that, as the Chairman of that Committee, who was supposed to know what the Police Commissioners required, opposed the resolution, he would also oppose it.

Supervisor LITTLE hoped that if the old Police were employed, they would be distributed judiciously in the Districts where their presence would do the least harm. It was almost impossible, at this late hour, to seek them out and appoint them.

Supervisor TWEED said he would bring a thousand good men before 9 o'clock to serve for $2 a day.

Supervisors PURDY and STEWART enlarged upon the difference between the words "convenient" and "practicable," and each insisted upon the adoption of his own phrase. It might be practicable, Supervisor STEWART said, for the Police Commissioners to send around and find 400 old policemen before the next day, but it would be exceedingly inconvenient. He charged that buncombe was at the bottom of Supervisor PURDY's action in this matter.

Supervisor PURDY denied the impeachment in emphatic language. It was unkind and untrue.

Supervisor STEWART retorted that the President of the Board should be the last one to use such language.

The vote was taken and the resolution lost for want of a constitutional vote, Supervisor STEWART still voting against it.

Supervisor PURDY offered a resolution directing the Committee on Annual Taxes to report what compensation should be allowed to the Registrars and their clerks, and what rent is to be paid for the places occupied for the registry of voters. It was adopted.

Supervisor TWEED called the attention of the Board to the fact that the Supervisors were required by law to meet on Tuesday next at 12 o'clock, to canvass the election returns.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday next at 11 A. M., in order that there might be time to dispose of its regular business on that day before the prescribed hour for canvassing should arrive.

THE CITY MARKET EXTORTIONS.

EXAMINATION RESUMED BEFORE THE MAYOR.

The examination before the Mayor into the charges against the City Inspector, DELEVAN, and others connected with his office, for alleged illegal assessments upon the proprietors of the City market stands, was resumed yesterday forenoon. Mr. Irving's counsel denied the right of the Mayor to interfere in Market affairs at all. Mr. McKeon then read a large number of affidavits, which he claimed connected the City Inspector's office directly with the transactions complained of, and urged that he should be held responsible.

Eula Kunceman, with her husband, occupied stands Nos. 94, 97 and 98, in Centre Market, for the sale of fruits, eggs, &c. She swore tha Kehoe, a butcher in the market, told the deponent she would lose her stands, but that he (Kehoe) could "fix it for her," as he was the best friend of the Superintendent; he told her the stand occupied by her (No. 94) was worth $300; she afterwards offered $150, but Kehoe said he "couldn't fix it for that." Two days afterwards deponent's neighbor, Mr. Nicholl, called on her with the clerk of the market, Mr. Tuomey, and brought a permit for stand No. 94, and told deponent's husband to "clear out of the stand the next day, at 7 o'clock," as Mr. Nicholl was to take possession of that stand. Two days thereafter, Kehoe called on deponent and told her she would lose the corner stand, No. 97, unless he "fixed it" for her; she exhibited her permit, but Kehoe told her the old permits were not good, and promised to get her a new one, and also one for her daughter, for $300; deponent said she could not make her living without the corner stand; Kehoe gave her till next day to think of it; she then went to Kehoe's stand and offered him $50 first, and afterwards $100; the following day, Kehoe came and offered to get the two permits for $225, and appointed to meet deponent's husband the same evening, at 8 o'clock, at the tavern on the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Third-avenue; deponent's husband, on returning from this meeting, said he had agreed to pay Kehoe $250 at 12 o'clock the next day; accordingly, Kehoe met deponent and her daughter, Catharine Wallbreck, on the corner of Centre-street, near the market, and accompanied them to the office of the City Inspector; Kehoe asked, repeatedly, for the money in Centre-street, but deponent refused until she should get the permits; at No. 1 Centre-street, on the pavement, deponent paid Kehoe $250, which she had got out of the Bowery Savings Bank; the three then went up stairs where Kehoe saw Irving, and talked with him; Irving then told his clerk to write the permits, and, at the direction of Kehoe, she paid the clerk all the money she had left, $2, which the said clerk put in his pocket; Kehoe then told deponent and her daughter, if any questions were asked, to say that they had paid nothing for said permits.

Michael Kunceman, husband of the last deponent, and Catharine Wallbreck, her daughter, swore to the same facts.

Carsten F. Garlish, No. 200 Centre-street, and doing business with Charles Wiltzen, stands Nos. 9 and 10 Centre Market, swore that they purchased their stands about a year ago for $1,500, and were fleeced out of $250 by Kehoe, the money being paid him in a grocery store on Centre-street, under Erben's organ factory; Kehoe afterwards saw the Superintendent of Markets, and by Kehoe's direction, Messrs. G. & W. paid the clerks $5 apiece for making out their permits; the money was put in the office drawer: Irving signed the permits; an order was then made out by the direction of Irving to have a certain door opened which had been closed, to the great detriment of their business; Kehoe afterwards applied for more money, alleging he had made only $5 out of it.

Mrs. Depon, an aged French woman, had been transferred to another stand, and, with Catherine Halleck, had been obliged to pay $35 for new permits, and a fee of 50 cents to the Clerk for making them out; for $50 Kehoe offered to have her old stand restored, but it had not been done.

Englehardt Haalsch, who has had a stand for seven years, was ejected from it on the 16th of September; his stock and fixtures being removed after the market was closed, by order of the Superintendent. Deponent applied for the stand again, but was repulsed and received no satisfaction.

Margaret Heckman paid $500 originally for stand No. 82 Centre Market, and was obliged to give $35 for a new permit. The money was paid in Centre-street, between Hester and Howard streets. They then went to the Superintendent's office, and the permits were made out. They gave 50 cents for each permit as a fee to the Clerk.

Mr. MCKEON remarked upon the injustice of robbing these poor people, and called upon the Mayor to see that the parties who had been wronged should have the money thus taken from them refunded, and their stands restored, or else, that the misbehaving officers should be turned out.

The Mayor replied that his jurisdiction in the case had been disputed; but he did not care in what capacity he acted, whether as Mayor, as a Justice, or as a man, he was disposed to have the investigation prosecuted. Copies of the affidavits would be sent to the City Inspector, in whose department these abuses are alleged to have occurred, and he would await his answer to the charges. He had no power to turn the offenders out of office. If the remedy lay in his hand he would settle the matter in five minutes.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

SPECIAL FORCE DETAILED FOR DUTY TO-DAY—NON-ACTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—THE MILITARY HELD IN READINESS.

The Police Commissioners, at their special meeting, yesterday, took the necessary steps for preserving the peace during election day. In anticipation of the action of the Board of Supervisors, providing for the payment of four hundred special policemen, the Commissioners passed a resolution to place the force under the direction of the several captains of police, to be detailed, or held in reserve, at their discretion. The General Superintendent submitted his plan detailing the force as follows: At the City Hall Police Station there will be a reserve force of 20 men for the lower part of the City. In the Eleventh Ward 25 men will be kept in reserve, to be called on to do duty in any of the adjoining Wards, and 25 men in the Twentieth Ward. At Headquarters the entire detective force, and 30 men besides, will be held in readiness to move to any point where they may be required. The Superintendent submitted a list of the men who should have charge of the different election districts, both inside and outside of the polls. The special force has been considerably strengthened by detailing many of the doormen to active service during the day. The Chief Clerk, Mr. EMBREE, was quite busy yesterday, swearing in a special force for the occasion, from among such men as were recommended by the Captains.

Gen. SANFORD, in answer to a letter from President STILLMAN, as to how far he could rely upon the military, if occasion should require, to put down any formidable difficulty which might arise, signified his willingness promptly to cooperate in preserving the peace, and intimated that arrangements were made by which the several commanders could be instantly notified if they should be wanted. The latter precaution is of the more importance, as, after the adjournment of the Board, it was ascertained that the Supervisors had failed to comply with the request of the Commissioners to provide for the payment of a special force of four hundred men.

The Superintendent expresses no apprehension that anything will occur out of the ordinary course to disturb the peace, but he has deemed it prudent to take every necessary precaution.

CITY MORTALITY.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

From the 29th day of October to the 5th day of November, 1859.—Men, 84; Women, 89; Boys, 94; Girls, 94; Total, 361; Adults, 173; Children, 188; Males, 178; Females, 183; Colored Persons, 7.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

Alb'n & Bt's dis- of Kidneys	1	Convul's, Puer'l	1	Inflam. of Brain	12
Anemia	2	Croup	15	Inflam. of Heart	1
Angina	1	Debility, Adult.	5	Inflam. of Lungs	22
Apoplexy	9	Debility, Infant.	4	Inflam. Stomach	2
Asthma	1	Diarrhœa	2	Inflam. Throat.	1
Bl'dg f'm bow'ls	1	Dropsy	5	Insanity	1
Bl'dg f'm Lungs	2	Dropsy in Head.	17	Lungs, Dis. of	1
Bl'dg f'm Womb	1	Dysentery	3	Marasmus, Ad'lt	2
Brain	1	Enlarg't Heart	2	Marasmus, Inf't	20
Bronchitis	11	Fatty Liver	1	Measles	2
Cancer	8	Fever	1	Mortification	1
Cholera Infan'm	1	Fever, Puerp'l.	2	Palsy	3
Cirrhosis of the Liver	3	Fever, Scarlet	15	Scrofula	1
Conges. of Brain	8	Fever, Typhoid.	5	Small-pox	1
Conges. of Liver	1	Heart, Dis. of	9	Sore Throat	1
Consumption	64	Heart, Disease of, Valvular	1	Teething	2
Convul's, Adult.	1	Hooping Cough.	5	Ulceration	1
Convul's, Infant.	41	Inflam. of Blad.	1	Ulcer'n bowels	2
		Inflam. Bowels.	7	Total	335

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES.

Burn'd or Scald	3	Drowned	3	Killed or Mur'd.	1
Casualties	5	Exposure	1	Old Age	1
Comprs. of Brain	1	Fracture	1	Premature Birth	4
Delirium Trem's	1	Intemperance	4	Suicide	2
Total					26

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1857 and 1858, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Nov. 7, 1857	373
Week ending Nov. 6, 1858	361
Week ending Oct. 29, 1859	372
Week ending Nov. 5, 1859	361
Decrease this week	11
Number of deaths in the month of October, 1857	1,875
Number of deaths in the month of October, 1858	1,701
Number of deaths in the month of October, 1859	1,818
Number of deaths in the months of August, September and October, 1857	7,169
Number of deaths in the months of August, September and October, 1858	6,724
Number of deaths in the months of August, September and October, 1859	6,606

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

NO QUORUM.

At 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday, the hour of meeting of the Board of Aldermen, there were only five members present, and the President declared the session adjourned for want of a quorum to Thursday evening next, at 5 o'clock.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

POPULAR MOVEMENT FOR CITY CARS ON THE ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—A meeting of about two hundred persons convened at corner of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-second-street, last evening. The object of the gathering was to take action upon the delay of the Board of Councilmen in passing upon the resolution which passed the Aldermen in February last, authorizing the Hudson River Railroad Company to run small cars on the Eleventh-avenue. Mr. WM. O'BRIEN was appointed Chairman, and Mr. GEORGE WHITE Secretary. Speeches were made by these gentlemen and Mr. HUGH MURRAY, setting forth the imperative necessity for more traveling accommodations to the citizens of the West side of the City. It was intimated in very plain language, that the Committee of the Board of Councilmen having the matter in charge, had substantial reasons for knowing the cause of the delay, and that the proprietors of another City line knew very well what those reasons were. It was determined to appoint a Committee to confer with the Board of Councilmen; to exert all their influence against the election of those candidates inimical to the objects of the meeting; and to use all legal means to procure the running of small cars on the Eleventh-avenue forthwith. Mr. HUGH MURRAY, by way of showing that the meeting was not a political one, stated that one of the originators was a Black Republican, and another a "monsthrous dimocrat." He thought Councilman JOHN VAN TINE, in his opposition to the measure, was governed by other considerations than those of public good. The meeting lasted but half an hour, but, with the aid of a band of music, a bon-fire, and general good humor, manifested considerable enthusiasm—and even attempted a proposition to tear up the rails of the Hudson River road, in case the small cars were not soon running.

STEAMER NEW WORLD.—The wrecked steamer *New World* was towed down yesterday by the steamers *Dr. Kane*, *Satellite* and *Columbia*, and taken on to the Jersey Flats, where the residue of the freight, furniture, &c., will be extricated previous to the vessel going upon the balance dock. Nearly all the passengers' baggage has been claimed and taken, and all damages paid. In regard to the freight the proprietors of the People's Line intend to adopt the same course as they did in their settlement for damages and goods lost by the sinking of the steamer *Isaac Newton* some two years ago. In that case, when owners of goods having receipts and bills of lading presented them to the Company for payment, the receipts were taken to the place where the goods were purchased and *duplicate* bills ordered, paid for and forwarded to the loser. The damaged goods were sold at auction by the Company and the avails appropriated.

LECTURES TO-NIGHT.—That funny gentleman, Mr. DE CORDOVA, will give the second lecture of his popular humorous course, at Clinton Hall, this evening. His subject will be "Open Air Industry"—in allusion to the petty dealers of the City streets.... "Modern Infidelity" is the topic with which Mr. GEORGE W. CURTIS will entertain the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association, at the Athenæum....At the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Rev. WM. A. BARTLETT is the lecturer. The Committee of the Plymouth Course has added a new attraction to the series. An orchestra of members of the Philharmonic Society will perform some of their best pieces for one hour before each remaining lecture, and also a piece to close each evening's entertainment.

THE ALLEGED BANK FORGERS.—Capt. WALLING and Detectives MCCORD and ELDER, arrived in the City about 12 o'clock last night, having in custody DAVID LEACH and UDOLPH BISHOP, the two alleged forgers on the Nassau Bank. Both parties were arrested in Boston on Wednesday last, and on examination were held as the parties who forged the check for $3,132, purporting to be signed by ROBERT BONNER. They were locked up at the Police Head-quarters for the night.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Committee of Arrangements submitted their report at the meeting of the New-York Horticultural Society last evening. It stated that the expense of the last exhibition amounted to $623 15. Of this sum $70 were awarded in special premiums. It was resolved to hold the next Spring Exhibition on the 18th of June, 1860. Exhibitions of productions in the fine arts and of small machines and models not larger than three feet square, were invited.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—At a meeting of the Council of the New-York University, held yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected members for the ensuing year: Rev. Gardner Spring, D. D., Hon. Myndert Van Schaick, Rev. Mancius Hutton, D. D., James Brown, Esq., Robt. L. Kennedy, Esq., Francis Hall, Esq., A. Oakey Hall, Esq.

DR. SCUDDER'S LECTURES.—The opening lecture of the course on India drew a crowded house at the Cooper Institute last evening. To say that Dr. SCUDDER afforded entire satisfaction would but half express the evident delight of his audience, who manifested their pleasure by frequent applause. The next lecture will be given on Thursday evening.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE DEATH IN ROOSEVELT-STREET.

The inquest upon the body of FREDRIKA MARCUS, who was found dead on Sunda morning op o site her own residence in Roosevelt-street, was held yesterday at the New-York Hospital by Coroner JACKMAN. Policeman MCCRACKEN, of the Fourth Precinct, who found the woman, deposed that he made inquiries, but could learn nothing which could explain the cause of her situation. LOUIS MARCUS, a brother of deceased, deposed to facts which have already been stated in the TIMES. He was ignorant of the occurrence until 7 o'clock on Sunday morning. Deceased was a single woman and about 25 years of age. Dr. HULL, Physician of the Hospital, made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, but he was unable to determine the manner in which the fatal fracture of the skull occurred. The jury rendered a verdict that "Deceased came to her death from fracture of the skull, at the hands of some person or persons unknown."

TWO MEN KILLED IN WORTH-STREET.

Yesterday morning, THOMAS JOHNSTON and FREDERICK MORENSTAKEN, two stone cutters, who were engaged upon the new buildings in process of erection at Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-street, were killed by a large slab of marble falling upon them from one of the upper stories. Coroner JACKMAN, who investigated the case, found that the slab was not properly secured in its place. MORENSTAKEN was warned of the insecurity of the stone by one of the workmen. The jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT HIMSELF.

Mr. OTTO V. WELDEN, a resident of Hoboken, who accidentally shot himself on Saturday under circumstances which have already been detailed, died in the City Hospital on Sunday morning. The case was investigated by Coroner JACKMAN, and the Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH BY A FALL.

A little girl named CLARKE, living with her parents at No. 176 West Thirtieth-street, fell from an upper story window, and was instantly killed. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on the body.

Police Reports.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

Douglas V. Donnelly was charged with forging the name of Thomas W. Wilding, foreman of Eagle Hose Co. No. 4, to an invitation addressed to Merwin R. Brewer, to go upon a target excursion to East New-York, as a guest of the "Eagle Volunteers." Mr. Brewer being a candidate for the Senate from the Fifth District, Donnelly, it is supposed, expected him to pay liberally for the proffer of the political support implied in the invitation; but he only received a polite note declining the honor, and three orders upon a Grand-street hatter for three of his best hats. Donnelly imprudently boasted of his success, and was consequently arrested and locked up by Justice SYKES, upon a charge of forgery, preferred by Wilding. There is no such company as "Eagle Volunteers."

BURGLARY.—James Flanly was charged with having entered the grating hold in the sidewalk of a new dwelling-house, Nos. 166 and 168 East Thirty third-street, and, forcing open inner doors of the dwelling, stole several locks, a coat and an ax. He was afterwards arrested with the stolen coat on his back, taken before Justice KELLY and committed for trial.

LARCENY.

At the Essex Market Police Station, Justice SYKES locked up a young man named William Turnbull, on complaint of Mrs. E. L. Wheeler, of No. 234 Henry-street, for stealing a jar of butter and other articles from her vault. Turnbull was held in default of $500 bail. Charles Miller was arrested on complaint of George Krementz, of No. 27 Canal-street, for stealing a quantity of clothing, valued at $29. He was arrested by Officer Knight, of the Tenth Ward, and committed in default of $500 bail. Martin Murphy, according to the complaint made against him, entered the premises of Mrs. Mary Mason, No. 440 Tenth-avenue, with felonious intent. Mrs. Mason, who was temporarily absent, surprised him by unexpectedly entering the house, and Murphy fled without his booty. He was pursued and captured by Officer Long, of the Twentieth Precinct, who carried him before Justice KELLY. He was locked up for trial. His accomplice escaped.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

Mr. McMasters on the Character of the Great Discoverer.

The Catholic Library Association held their quarterly meeting last night at their rooms, No. 809 Broadway. Mr. JAMES A. MCMASTERS, editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, embodied the results of much rare reading and industrious research in an improvised address, the purpose of which was to rectify certain historical villifications of the personal character of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. What had mainly contributed, he thought, to the neglect into which, for three hundred years after his death, COLUMBUS' name had fallen, was the imperfect appreciation of the value of his discoveries. It was only after these United States, that portion of the New World which was evidently the most dominating and influential, had declared their independence, that COLUMBUS' personal history began to be investigated. In 1825 NAVARETTE, an infidel of the Voltaire school, which believed in the irtue of no man, nor in the chastity of any woman, was retained by the Spanish Government, not to vindicate COLUMBUS, but to construct the best possible plea for the gross ingratitude and injustice which Spain had practiced towards him. WASHINGTON IRVING and ALEX. VON HUMBOLDT, taking NAVARETTE as authority, had reiterated the charges against COLUMBUS of superstition and bigotry, of having compared his discoveries to the trick of breaking an egg and making it stand on its end, and of his having maintained unlawful relations with a certain lady of Cordova, BEATRICE HENRIQUEZ, the mother of his second son, FERDINAND, who was also his best historian. The lecturer met these charges in a very lawyer-like way, and in the course of his argument presented many curious facts, drawn from historical sources remote and uncommon. Among some of the most interesting details connected with the career of the great Genoese, he mentioned the fact that one of his crew was an Irishman, and that previous to his second voyage the Pope, at his earnest entreaty, issued a Bull appointing one BERNARD BOYLE, a learned and pious Franciscan, as Bishop to accompany him to the land he had discovered, which FERDINAND, the Spanish sovereign, ignored by appointing to the office another BOYLE, (Boil) a Benedictine, and but a poor sort of Bishop any way, for he was a courtier. This BOIL gave COLUMBUS immense trouble, and by the first ship homeward bound sent on letters to FERDINAND asking him for God's sake to recall him, for, not knowing the language, he could be of no use where he was. It was otherwise with the Franciscans who accompanied COLUMBUS. They at once began to learn the native tongue, and in spite of countless obstacles, and in the face of innumerable perils, gave themselves entirely up to the conversion of the Aborigines.

In summing up the character of COLUMBUS the lecturer described him as a man called by God for the great mission of opening up this great Continent for the spread of Catholic faith and truth.

[Advertisement.]

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—The contest in this Disrtict for Senator, is likely to be a very active one, and the result doubtful, with the chances decidedly in favor of W. DRAKE PARSONS, Esq., the Mozart Hall Democratic nominee. Mr. PARSONS is a well-known and highly respected citizen, and has the advantage over his Tammany competitor in having first been placed in nomination by his own section of the party. In order to secure harmony in the party, he has offered, over and over again, to withdraw in favor of any good citizen on whom all sections and interests could unite, his only desire being to secure the District. The Tammany interest, instead of meeting the other section in that spirit of harmony evinced by Mr. PARSONS and the Mozart organization, paid no attention to these repeated attempts at conciliation, but met in Committee a few nights since, and nominated a Mr. MCMURRY, without even sending a delegation to the Mozart Committee—which was in session on the same evening, for the sole purpose of listening to any proposition that might be made for concentrating upon some one who would unite the entire strength of the party. Under these circumstances, and believing that he has done all that can reasonably be expected of him to effect a union, Mr. PARSONS is now resolved to remain in the field, and his well-known hostility to all speculative schemes for robbing the City, his determined opposition to such projects as a Broadway railroad, and all similar plans for enriching a handful of individuals at the expense of our citizens generally, makes him a most formidable candidate, and we have little doubts that his vote in the District will far exceed that of the Republican or the Know Nothing candidate, and also of his Tammany competitor—all of whom are understood to be in the interest of THURLOW WEED & Co.'s railroad schemes and projects. A vote for Mr. PARSONS, then, is a vote against speculators, robbers and schemers, and in favor of preserving and protecting the true interests and rights of the City.

[Advertisement.]

ROGERS' & RAYMOND'S CLOTHING HOUSE, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-street.

LOOK BELOW!

Boys' Clothing and Beaver Overcoats, Boys' School Clothing, Boys' Fancy Suits, Boys' Drawing-room Suits, Boys' Business Suits,

Equal to any made to order, and of the very latest styles at

PRICES WONDERFULLY MODERATE.

No such opportunities are presented to parents who have sons to clothe, at any other establishment.

ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED OR TAKEN.

[Advertisement.]

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

COUNTRY DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.

I am now bottling pure Cognac Brandy, Maderia Port and Sherry Wines for medicinal and private use Imported by myself, warranted pure and of the best quality. For sale by all

APOTHECARIES AND FAMILY GROCERS.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, sole importer of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street, New York.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS APPARATUS, for making Gas from crude Resin, is warranted to make the richest gas, at less than half the cost of gas made by the old method in portable works, and at one-third the cost of City gas. Large consumers *guaranteed* great savings by using my apparatus. The Mansion House, Brooklyn, has in constant use 250 burners, and make their own gas with the above results. This apparatus, as well as one at my store, can be seen in operation by applying to

JNO. BUTLER.

Nos. 112 Fulton and 15 Henry streets, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY.

No. 707 Broadway.

First block below the New-York Hotel.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotyyes.

[Advertisement.]

CAMELIAS.—The attention of the public is called to the advertisement of sale of 500 splendid large camellas to be sold to-morrow, 9th inst., at No. 9 John-street, at 10 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing depot of WARNER, PECK & Co., No. 376 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

[Advertisement.]

A DUEL IN HIGH LIFE ON THE TAPIS.—Two gentlemen paid their addresses to the same lady, who selected the one who pleased her best; and a hostile meeting will be the consequence. It is rumored that the successful suitor made himself handsomer than his rival by wearing one of KNOX's inimitable Hats, produced at No. 212 Broadway. He deserved to succeed.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Erysipelas, blotched face and hoarseness depart at once before the cleansing, purifying and preservative properties of these twin remedies. They have never failed in a single instance out of thousands of cases. Office 80 Maiden-lane.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

CONTENTS FOR TUESDAY, NOV. 8.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published *This Morning*, contains the following:

A NEW-ENGLAND STORY—Lois, the Witch; from Dickens' *All the Year Round*.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.—Items for Farmers and their Families.

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.—Interesting Documents—Letter from John Brown—Fred. Douglass' Farewell to America—The Insurrection originating in Kansas—Reward for the Head of Mr. Giddings—Remarks of Gov. Wise's Organ—Correspondence between Lydia Maria Child and Gov. Wise.

POLITICAL.—Judge Black's Sur-Rejoinder to Senator Douglas—Senator Gwin in reply to Mr. Douglas' California Letter—Letter from Hon. A. S. Diven—Scenes of the Maryland Election.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—Letter from our Correspondent, "Tubal Cain"—The Departure of the Great ship Indefinitely Postponed—Banquet at Holyhead.

OBSEQUIES OF ROBERT STEPHENSON.—Interment in Westminster Abbey—Letter from our London Correspondent.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.—Full Summary of its provisions.

Besides, Editorials on Current Topics, Summaries of News for three days, Personal intelligence, Obituary notices and Miscellaneous items, Commercial News, Markets, Foreign Steamer Table, and Marriages and Deaths.

Copies may be procured at the counter in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FOUR CENTS.

New Paper.

A NEW

LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE ELEVATION OF LABOR AND THE RIGHTS OF THE WORKINGMEN,

Will be issued in this City

On SATURDAY, by

THEOPHILUS FISKE & CO.

ROSS & TOUSEY

WILL SUPPLY THE TRADE.

Catarrh!—Dr. S——, an eminent physician of Jefferson County, N. Y., after having expressed his gratification that a new and true theory of this disease had made its appearance, and that, by the system of treatment adapted to it, this terrible malady could now be cured, says: "This discovery by Dr. Goodale will prove no less an acquisition to medical science than that of 'kine pock' by Dr. Jenner, or that of Hervey in ascertaining the true circulation of the blood."

I assume no responsibility for the verity of the above prediction; and will only add, that my treatment is the *first* AND *only* one that has ever cured Catarrh. Office No. 863 Broadway, New-York. Hours—8 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 5 P. M. R. GOODALE, M. D.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, At Reduced Prices.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

"Medical Common Sense."

"Medical Common Sense."
"Medical Common Sense."
"Medical Common Sense."

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING, P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Bronchitis.—A chronic inflammation of the small mucous glands connected with the membranes which line the throat and windpipe, the approach of which is often so insidious as scarcely to attract notice—an increase of mucous, and a sense of wearisomeness and loss of power in the throat, after public speaking or singing. It arises from cold or any unusual exertion of the voice. These incipient symptoms are allayed by using BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which, if neglected, an entire loss of voice is often experienced. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West-4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies private rooms and female attendants.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters immediately relieve all ordinary derangements of health, whether arising from impaired digestive functions, costiveness, bilious and liver affections, or scrofulous habit. For sale by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union.

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Bridgewater Paint.—If you desire a perfectly tight roof, and a fire-proof coating to your houses, do not fail to use this paint, for it never fails.

HICKS & BETTS, No. 72 Maiden-lane.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded. N. B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DEAN—EMERSON.—In Cincinnati, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, by the Rev. Kingston Goddard, EDWARD W. DEAN, of Boston, and SALLIE BENBRIDGE, only daughter of the late Henry Emerson, of Cincinnati.

DIED.

DONADI.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 6, MARIA LOUISA, wife of Geroldamon Donadi.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 8, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

BURDETT.—In this City, on Saturday night, Nov. 5, JACOB CLINTON, only son of George C. and Rosalie C. Burdett, aged 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their residence, No. 88 West 42d-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

KEYES.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 6, of congestion of the lungs, JULIA JUDITH KEYES, relict of the late Edward Keyes, aged 66 years.

Her friends, and those of her son-in-law, Thomas McCaffry, are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 54 Henry-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to the 11th-st. Cemetery.

BARROW.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 5, after a short illness, CATHERINE, eldest daughter of James Barrow.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., precisely.

ORVIS.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 7, HELEN WELLS, daughter of Joseph U. and Mary E. Orvis, aged 8 years, 4 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 284 West 20th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

HYSLOP.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 7, GEORGE PAULDING, son of Robert Hyslop.

His friends, and those of his father, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Grace Church, at 4 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, without further invitation.

HARDY.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 7, EMILY, daughter of John A. and Martha Hardy, aged 3 years, 1 month and 11 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the M. E. Church, corner of 9th-st. and Avenue B, at 10½ o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, 9th inst. The remains will be taken to Union Cemetery.

TIEBOUT.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 7, MARGARET TIEBOUT, widow of John Tiebout, in the 91st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 428 Pearl-st.

PACKER.—On Monday, Nov. 7, at 8½ o'clock P. M., E. PACKER, aged 66 years, 2 months and 20 days.

Notice of funeral given to-morrow.

GANLEY.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 7, THOMAS GANLEY.

His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery from No. 6 Roosevelt-st., (New-England House,) this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His relatives, and the members of the Hat Finishers' Association of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral.

PIERREPONT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 7, ANNA MARIA, widow of the late H. J. Pierrepont, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, at St. Ann's Church, Sands-st., on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 36 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
(with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 19th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at Hansbrow's, No. 623 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 703 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
For Practice and Instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 348 Broadway, Appletons' Building.
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.
MARSH'S COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful editions, printed in colors, for sale.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO. 19 WEST 16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.
This school, now commencing its tenth year in its present location, is open for more pupils. Circulars, with terms and references, to be had at the school,
WILLIAM J. NEVIUS, A. M., Principal.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY of stating that, in consequence of the primary and junior departments of his school being full, he can receive no more pupils in these departments. The names of applicants will, however be registered in the order of their application, and notice sent in the order of any vacancies that may occur. There are still five vacancies in the senior department. Those parents or guardians who may wish their sons or wards to accompany him in his Summer tour of three months to Europe, are requested to send in their names at their earliest convenience, in order that a preparatory course of reading may be pointed out. Terms, $500.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 200 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Bowne's, No. 669; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 681 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 26 East 31st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Co.'s Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 35th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Punctual attendance of the pupils particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its thirty-first semi-annual session Oct. 5, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH.—FRENCH persons wishing to learn English, or Americans wishing to learn French, can receive instruction at their residences, on very moderate terms, by ELISHA HINDS, late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute, No. 426 Pacific-st., corner Nevins, Brooklyn. Refers to the President of the New-York Free Academy.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Instruction (full English course, modern languages, music, painting and drawing) not surpassed in the City. Academic year commences Sept. 13. Pupils admitted at any time. Those desiring instruction in special branches received at proportionate rates.

$103 PER YEAR FOR THE BOARD AND tuition of a son or daughter at "Fort Edward Institute, N. Y." Brick buildings; able instructors and Christian discipline. Winter term of 14 weeks, Dec. 1. A teacher accompanies the pupils from New-York. Send for a circular. The Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT MT. Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y., JOHN OAKLEY, principal. Winter term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars, address the principal, or apply No. 45 Beekman-st., New-York.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, Reopens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

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A GERMAN LADY, SUFFICIENTLY VERSED in the English language, who has, during many years, successfully taught her native and the French languages, as also music and all branches of general education, wants a situation as governess, or teacher in a school. No objection to going South. References of the highest respectability may be obtained, by calling at No. 117 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

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TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Those who desire to secure the services of an experienced governess in their family, may address EDUCATION, Box No. 4,014, New-York Post-office.

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SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.
Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboard of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationery crayons, white and colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by
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THE FOLLOWING HOUSES ARE OFFERED FOR SALE.—For full particulars apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A 4-story brown-stone English basement, on 21st-st., Gramercy Park	$17,000
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2 high-stoop brown-stone on West 47th-st.	11,000
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A 3-story brick (full lot) on West 21st-st.	11,000
A very nice 3-story brick on West 22d-st.	10,000
1 very nice 3-story brick on West 22d-st.	10,000
A 4-story high-stoop on East 14th-st.	10,000
A handsome 3-story stone front, East 50th-st.	8,000
A 3-story high-stoop brown-stone on East 29th-st.	13,000
A 3-story brick on East 28th-st.	7,500
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A large 3-story high-stoop on Lexington-av	10,000
A first-class 4-story English basement on West 14th-st.	14,000
A large 3-story house on East 12th-st.	13,000
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On East 27th-st., brown stone high-stoop house	15,000
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KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

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This establishment is one of the largest and best in the country, and near a market and the Western granaries, and has capacity for doing a large business, and will be sold much below the cost, or exchanged for good property in New-York or Brooklyn, at cash value.
For further particulars, inquire of FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., 54th, 55th and 56th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly passing the property, and only 30 minutes to the Ferry. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Exr., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE VILlage of Madison, Morris County, N. J. Several very good farms, from 20 acres to 200 acres, 20, 35, 41, 70, 80, 100 acres, &c., together with three beautiful country seats, worth from $15,000 to $25,000. Also, building sites, superior to anything in New-Jersey. For information, call at No. 15 John-st., New-York, BAILEY & HUNTING, where a full description of all may be seen.
S. D. HUNTING, Waverly House, Madison.

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4,000 ACRES CHOICE FARMING LAND on Long Island for sale, within 60 miles of the City, intersected by the Long Island Railroad, with a fine growth of oak, chestnut and hickory timber. Title perfect. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depôt, and 18 miles from New-York.
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FOR SALE, OR WILL BE LET FURNISHED, till May 1, (if applied for within 12 days,) the first-class four-story brown stone front house, No. 21 West 31st-st.; also, for sale or to let the four-story brown stone front house, No. 55 West 23d st. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lease of lot No. 89 East Broadway; house is 25x60 feet, with all the modern improvements; lot 25x90; the lease has 15 years unexpired, and a renewal for 21 years; terms liberal. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

IRVING & WINTHROP, REAL ESTATE BROkers, No. 44 Nassau-st., have for sale a valuable lot in Church-st., between Franklin and White sts. Also several first-class houses in desirable situations. Money to loan on bond and mortgage in different amounts.

BROADWAY.—STORE AND GROUND FOR sale, situated near Union-square; it will be sold low. Three-quarters can remain for five years. Address JOHN THOMAS, Box No. 203 *Times* Office. No agent need apply.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st., which is 107 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

THE ADVERTISER, A PROFESSIONAL and just established Architect with builder's experience, offers his service to the public as such, for making designs for buildings of every description, working, drawing, &c. P. S.—Has received twice the Medal of the Academy of Berlin, and can refer to first-class houses in this City, &c. LEWIS E. DUENKEL, Office No. 253 Broadway, corner 23d-st. and 5th-av.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Archite No. 192 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET.—A VERY SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY brick house, located between 5th and 6th avs., a little below 14th-st., with all the modern improvements; rent, $800. All the carpets, oil-cloths, stair carpets, and rods, which are nearly new, for sale at a bargain; possession at once. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

VACANT LOTS TO LEASE ON THE NORTH side of Morton-st., near West-st. The lot is 25 feet in width by 125 feet in depth. The lot will be leased from one to six years. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A PLEASANT COTtage, with tea-room extension, gas fixtures, and only a short distance from ferries; in perfect order. Possession now. Address Box No. 248 Brooklyn Post-office, or apply at No. 2 Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED to rent for about six months, and for a small family, a three or four story furnished house, well situated between Waverley-place and 23d-st., Broadway and 6th-av. A line addressed to B., No. 5 St. Mark's-place, will receive attention.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY DESIRE A furnished suite of rooms and basement, for housekeeping. To any persons who have more room than they need, this will prove a good opportunity for making arrangements with a highly respectable family. Address, for three days, C., Union-square Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, 22 to 25 feet front, located between 14th and 38th sts., Lexington and 6th avs.; price, $10,000 to $15,000; possession on or before the 1st of May next. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSES, RENT FROM $600 to $1,500, for good tenants at once. Also, unfurnished houses, rent from $500 to $1,000. Call and leave your houses without delay. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

HOUSE WANTED.—A MODERATE SIZED house, between 14th and 34th sts., and Lexington and 8th avs. Must be in complete order, with modern improvements, and in a good neighborhood. Address S. Y. D., Box 589 Post-office, with location and terms.

COUNTING-ROOM WANTED—IN CLIFF ST., Gold-st., or William-st., up one flight of stairs, and where there is a good light. Address, by letter only, S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

WANTED—UNTIL MAY NEXT, A FURNISHED house, between 14th and 34th sts., and between the 4th and 7th avs.; no children. Apply to E. STRANG, No. 35 Wall-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SMALL, NICE house; rent about $400 or $500; will buy the furniture, if nice, at a fair price. Must be well located up town. Call at once on KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, BEAUTIFULLY located, in Perth Amboy, New-Jersey, containing 60 acres of land, commodious buildings, fruit trees, &c. Price, $7,000. Also, a desirable building lot, of 30 acres, two miles from Metuchin Depôt. Price, $2,000. Particulars may be had of JAS. A. GILMAN, No. 175 Broadway, (first floor,) or C. BLOODGOOD, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT DARIEN, CONN.—A VERY DEsirable country residence, about four minutes' walk from the depôt, containing about thirty-five acres of land, a large two-story and basement house, barn, carriage-house, stables and other out-buildings. For other particulars apply to E. E. JOHNSON, No. 270 Canal-st., near Broadway, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED TO HIRE—Low rent, with 30 to 60 acres of good land, within 30 miles of New-York. Would exchange 300 acres of Wisconsin farm land, under cultivation. Give full particulars. A. W., Bridgeport, Conn.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS, containing 10 or 11 rooms, with gas and heater, completely furnished; has fine yard and is desirably located. Rent only $30 a month. For a card to see the premises call on KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT YONKERS, 17 acres under cultivation, a superior house, gardener's cottage, barn, water distributed; also, a fine farm of 80 acres. Would exchange for City property. For particulars inquire at No. 2 Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE on the Hudson, with fine river view, six minutes walk from depôt and one hour from New-York.
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COAL OIL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUmerous complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from many objections to which most oils are subject; an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold, wholesale and retail, by DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st., sole owners and manufacturers of Dietz's Patent Coal-Oil Lamps, for burning coal oil either with or without a chimney.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that makes a first quality article. This will be sold low to close the consignment. Barrels, 40 gallons.
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BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house, near Broadway, in 20th-st., would let one or more pleasant furnished rooms, with board, to a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen. Persons of religious habits preferred. Terms, $10 to $12 per week. Particular references given and required. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-office.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED apartments to let, with full or partial board, in a private family; location, East 15th-st., opposite Stuyvesant square; references given and required. For further particulars address C. H., Box No. 307 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS for a gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen; also, a single room for one or two single gentlemen, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with nicely furnished rooms in a private family, at No. 87½ West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock, P. M.

BOARDING—NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms (with partial board if desired) to let to two single gentlemen, by a private family, living near the 5th-av. Hotel. Apply at No. 52 West 24th-st.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO gentlemen and their wives or four single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board in a strictly private family, in a very pleasant and desirable locality, within half a minute's walk of Fulton-av. cars. Inquire at No. 77 Fort Greene-place.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR TWO SINGLE gentlemen may be had with breakfast and tea and dinner on the Sabbath, with full-sized room, closet, &c., bath and gas, for $8 per week, in a private family. The house is in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to the cars and within a few minutes of Wall-st. Ferry. Address SCOTIA, Box No. 134 *Times* Office, with real name only and place of business.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished room to let, with board, to one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; also a room for one gentleman, in a private family. Gas, bath, and all modern conveniences in the house. Apply at 51 Columbia-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A COMFORTABLE home for the winter; modern brown-stone house, No. 81 Sands-st., (six minutes from Fulton Ferry,) lighted with gas; hot and cold baths; an excellent table; house well warmed; family small and select. Terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife and single gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 20 Cranberry-st., corner Willow-st., one block from Columbia, and contiguous to Wall and Fulton ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board for two or three gentlemen, may be engaged in a private family. Inquire at No. 235 Water-st., New-York.

BOARD WANTED—BETWEEN 14TH AND 30TH sts., and 4th and 6th avs., for a gentleman and wife; a parlor and bedroom (furnished or unfurnished) on second floor, will be required with full board. A private family, with more room than they require for their own use, will find this a desirable opportunity to reduce their expenses. Address Box No. 4,017 Lower Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife: a large front room, partially furnished; dinner at 6. Price, with gas and grate fire, $14. Location 4th to 6th avs., and above 30th-st. References given and required. Address, prepaid, W. T., Station D, Bible-House.

BOARD WANTED.—A SMALL, FRENCH EDucated family, wish to board in a respectable American family; they would furnish their own apartment; the gentleman is a professor, and would like to give instruction in French for a part of the board. Address, with terms and location, M. M., Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—GOOD BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMIly with pleasant rooms on second floor for a gentleman, wife and two small children, with nurse. The vicinity of Murray Hill preferred. Will furnish rooms, except carpets. Open about 25th inst. The best references given and required. Address H. W., Box No. 181 *Times* Office, stating terms, location, &c.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT BOARDers, residing in a healthy location within one hour's ride of the City, have three children to board for the Winter, with use of piano if required. Excellent schools in the vicinity. Terms reasonable. Address H., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD IN A SMALL PRIVATE family for a gentleman, lady, and 2 children; ages, 7 and 10 years; a few blocks either way from 28th-st. and 4th-av.; terms to be moderate. Address, immediately, M., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF LARGE AND DEsirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board; for single gents or gentleman and wife. The house has all the modern improvements and is pleasantly located. Apply at No. 204 Henry-st., between 11 A. M. and 9 P. M.

A HANDSOME LARGE ROOM ON SECOND floor back, with bedroom attached, to let to a gentleman and wife, with board, in a first-class house overlooking Madison-square: also a suite of rooms on fourth floor; these rooms have just been vacated, and are very desirable. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, could be accommodated with a front parlor and bedroom connecting, on second floor, with board, in a quiet New-England family, residing at No. 43 West 9th-st., near 5th-av. House has all modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN TWENTY-FIRST-st., near 6th-av., can accommodate a gentleman and wife with board and a suite of well-furnished front rooms, on second floor, containing all the modern improvements; reference exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A DELIGHTFUL LOCATION—BROADWAY and 8th-st.—No. 135 8th-st., opposite Mercantile Library. Board, with superior suites of rooms, for gentleman and wife; also, rooms for single gentlemen; immediate vicinity of hotels, amusements, &c.; terms reasonable. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THE second floor, also a large room on the third, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen; house first-class; location pleasant; convenient to cars; Broadway stages pass the door. Apply at No. 77 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET, NO. 19 Union-place, (Broadway, above 16th-st.,) fronting on the Park; have all the modern improvements, gas, closets, &c. This is a very desirable location. Private table if desired. References given and required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

NO. 57 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—A private family will let, with or without board, to responsible parties, the second and third floors of this beautifully located house. Best references given and required.

NO. 25 WEST EIGHTEENTH-ST.—NEAR 5th-av., (between 5th and 6th). Very desirable rooms (with southern exposure,) in a first-class house, may be had by applying as above. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

NO. 44 UNION-SQUARE.—A DESIRABLE suite of rooms for a gentleman and his wife or two gentlemen wishing good accommodations with board. Also two single rooms.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With board, at reasonable prices, in a first-class house, near stages and cars; no questions asked; in the vicinity of 8th-av. and 14th-sts.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without partial board; a fine front and back room adjoining, separately or together, with gas, &c. Apply at No. 36 Macdougal-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM, gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman, at No. 30, East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR A family, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, on second floor, in a private French family, at No. 170 West 37th-st. References exchanged. Terms moderate.

ROOMS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES two rooms, with private breakfast, between 10th and 23d sts., west side of Broadway. Address Box No. 39 Post-office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A SMALL FRONT room, furnished, for a single person, in a first-class house, No. 230 West 22d-st.; dinner at 6.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, AT NO. 15 University-place.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH-AVENUE, Broadway and 22d-st.—A very complete suite of elegantly-furnished apartments, suitable for a large family; also several small parlors and bedrooms, all having baths attached, can now be engaged for the season in this quiet and desirably-located hotel.

LOST AND FOUND.

$300 REWARD.—TWENTY PIECES OF COMmunion Plate, valued at about $500, were stolen from the vestry-office of Trinity Church, on Saturday night last. The above reward will be paid upon the recovery and return of the same in an uninjured state, or a proportionate sum for any part thereof.
(Signed.) WM. E. DUNSCOMB,
Comptroller,
No. 187 Fulton-st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY EVENING, either in Dr. Dowling's Church, or going from there to Bedford and Morton sts, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES. The finder will receive the above reward by returning them to ROBT. J. RANDOLPH, No. 129 West-st., New-York.

LOST—IN GOING FROM THE CORNER OF 9th-av. and 21st-st. to the corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., in a 14th-st. stage, a ladies' port monnaie, containing about $100. A liberal reward will be paid on leaving the same at No. 306 West 21st-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, IN THE 5th-av., between 9th and 12th or 13th sts., a paper parcel containing collars, velvet ribbon, and some few other articles. The finder will receive a suitable reward and the thanks of the owner by leaving it at No. 22 East 13th-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY MORNING, IN FIFTH-AV., or 13th-st., a GARNET BEAD BRACELET, with gold clasps. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to No. 149 East 15th-st.

LOST—IN THE CENTRAL PARK, ON SATURday last, a ladies' FUR TIPPET. A reward of $5 will be paid on its delivery at No. 24 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

A PHYSICIAN OF CHARACTER WOULD travel with an invalid for a few months. Would refer to any of the eminent physicians of this City. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 4,182 General Post-office.

PATENT MANGLES, FOR IRONING clothes without heat; suitable for hotels, laundries and private families. For sale by
DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP, No. 91 Beekman-st.

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EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS!
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 9th and 10th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a very choice collection of Original Pictures, being the sale postponed from the 1st inst., to which has been added about fifty very fine ancient and modern Flemish paintings. The catalogue includes a valuable portrait of a lady by Copley, Interior of a Church by David Roberts, Shrimpers by William Collins, Landscape by David Cox, The Raven by Wehrnet. Also a few examples of Armitage, Yarnold and others. A fine Landscape and Winter Scene by Henry Cleanwork, an elegant Interior by P. E. Nicolle, Dogs by Notremanns, Grandfather's Birthday by Van Oudenhoven, Kitchen Scene by Dillens, and many other pleasing pictures by well-known artists. Also some rare and curious Antiques from the collection of the late Ithiel Town, Esq. The paintings are now on exhibition with catalogues, and will be positively sold without reserve.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND FANCY FURS.
A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 Bowery,
Mountain and Stone Marten, French and Canada Mink, Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Squirrel and Fitch, Cuffs, Muffs, Capes and Half Capes, Victorines, separately and in sets, Gloves, Collars, Gauntlets and foot Muffs, together with a large assortment of Buffalo, Wolf, Bear, Leopard and Tiger Sleigh Robes in great variety. Catalogues on morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE TRUSTEES' SALE OF 171 LOTS AND GORES, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—ALSO, VALUABLE WATER RIGHT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Charles Yates, Esq., Trustee:
22d-st.—1 lot N. S., bet. 2d and 3d avs., running to 23d-st.
42d-st.—1 lot N. S., 80 ft. west of 2d-av.
6th-av.—1 gore lot N. W. cor. 52d-st.
62d-st.—A piece of ground 26 ft. 11 on Hudson R. R., with water-right to 13th-av.
86th-st.—4 gore lots N. S., 175 ft. west of Avenue A.
1st-av.—6 lots N. S. bet. 87th and 88th sts., also 13 lots on 88th-st., adj. avenue lots, running to 87th-st.; also, 3 lots adj., with gores in the rear.
Avenue A.—3 lots S. W. cor. 88th-st., and gore adj'ng.
Avenue A.—8 lots E. S., bet. 88th and 89th sts.; also, 6 lots on 89th-st. adj. avenue lots, with gores in the rear and 3 gores adjoining.
107th-av.—4 lots N. E. cor. 104th-st., and 5 lots on street.
105th-st.—3 lots N. S., 500 ft. W. 8th-av., running to 106th-st.
111th-av.—6 lots S. W. cor. 111th-st., and 5 lots on street; also, 4 lots S. E. cor. 112th-av. and 111th-st., also, 1 lot and gore E. S. 111th-av., near 110th-st.
111th-st.—1 gore lot N. S., 100 ft. W. 11th-av.
115th-st.—4 lots N. S., 190 ft. W. 4th-av.; 4 lots S. S., 180 feet W. 4th-av.
116th-st.—3 lots and 1 gore N. S., 98 ft. E. 3d-av.; 5 lots S. S., 260 ft. W. 1st-av.
4th-av.—2 lots S. W. cor. 117th-st., and 4 lots on street.
4th-av.—2 lots N. E. cor 117th-st., and 1 lot on street.
4th-av.—4 lots W. S., bet. 118th and 119th sts.
4th-av.—2 lots S. E. cor. 121st-st., and 3 lots on street.
Avenue A.—8 lots W. S., bet. 121st and 122d sts.; also, 10 lots on 121st-st., and 9 lots on 122d-st., in the rear.
70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 5 to 10 years.
Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 107 East 17th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., the entire furniture contained in said house.
PARLORS CONTAINING
two suites of rich brocatel and rosewood parlor furniture; English Brussels carpeting, French plate mirrors, damask curtains, Parian marble statuary, in part of the following groups: Golden Age, Cupid, Juno and Virginia, Sabrina, Sea Nymphs, Undine, Lovers, &c., &c.; bronze and marble 21-day clock, marble-top rosewood centre tables, 7-octave rosewood French boudoir piano, in perfect order, one rosewood hair-cloth suite; a large number of very fine steel-plate proof engravings. Also, gas chandeliers and brackets.
BEDROOMS CONTAINING,
French mahogany bedsteads, marble-top rosewood bureaus, chairs, carpeting, mirrors, and bedding, &c.
DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN.
Mahogany extension dining table, oak and cane-seat arm chairs, ingrain carpeting, shades, oil-cloth, crockery, chinaware, kitchen utensils, family plate, &c., together with one Herring's iron safe. Also,
Horse, light buggy, harness, &c.
Catalogues on the morning of sale.
The above sale is positive, and well worthy the attention of the trade and others.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers—Salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st.
ASSIGNEE SALE OF SUPERB PICTURES, MARBLE STATUARY, AND FINE PROOF ENGRAVINGS.—HENRY H. LEED

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 78 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the World.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

FULTON COUNTY (ILL.) BONDS.—THE 7 Bonds issued by Fulton County, Ill., for $1,000 each, to the JACKSONVILLE AND SAVANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, are offered for sale by the undersigned. They bear Eight per Cent. interest, payable annually on the 1st of July at the American Exchange Bank, in this City, and have 20 years to run from Oct. 15, 1857. The interest has always been promptly paid, and that which matures the 1st of July, 1860, has already been assessed by the County Court and the tax books are in the hands of the collector Fulton County has also created a sinking fund for the redemption of these Bonds, and levied a half-mill tax on the whole taxable property of the county, now over $9,000,000. This county has 35,000 population, and is one of the wealthiest and most enterprising in the State of Illinois. Any further information desired, can be had upon application to the undersigned. No safer security has ever been offered upon this market. GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, issued by the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1859, will not be paid on that day.
The earnings of the road during the present year have been fifty per cent. less than estimated or anticipated, while the necessary expenses of operating and maintaining the road, with the additional expense of right of way, which became absolutely necessary to run the road, have been such as to compel me to ask indulgence, authorized by the terms of the mortgage (sixty days) which, I trust, will be time enough for the earnings of the road to be sufficient to pay said interest. Notice of the time and place of payment will be duly published.
S. CHAMBERLAIN,
Mortgagee in Possession.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1865.—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1865, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October 29, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1859.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday (the 14th) of December next. The polls will be open till 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

NEPTUNE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 26 PINE-ST. —The remaining installment of fifty per cent. of the subscription to the capital stock of the above Company will be payable at the Park Bank on Thursday, the 10th inst.
A. R. VAN NEST,
F. ALEXANDRE,
R. W. HOWES. } Commissioners.

A MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS, Creditors and Stockholders of the TERRE-HAUTE AND ALTON, BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN, AND TERRE-HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES, will be held at the Astor House, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock M.
ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF N. J., Oct. 31, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date till the 15th of November next inclusive. By order of the Board.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

THOMAS H. POWELL & CO., SUCCESSORS to CHARLES SAVAGE, late SAVAGE & HAWKINS, gold and silver refiners, assayers and sweep smelters. Old gold and silver bought at the old stand, No. 158 William-st., New-York City.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private, sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

TAXES PAID ON NON-RESIDENT LANDS in any of the States or Territories, by CLARK & FAULKNER, No. 16 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TO THE DAILY TIMES.

"No sacrifice is too great for the generation destined to conquer the Italian independence."—GARIBALDI.

"A million of musketry."—GARIBALDI.

On the evening of the 29th of October last, after a lecture delivered by Prof. ACHILLE MORINI, at the Cooper Institute, before the Society of "Unione e Fratellanzi Italiana," Gen. AVEZZANA, President of the said Society, proposed to take into consideration the appeal of Gen. GARIBALDI, to obtain the means for the purchase of one million of muskets. The audience accepted the proposal with unanimous cheers, and appointed a Preliminary Committee, inviting them to call a meeting as possible, and in the most efficacious manner, a mass meeting of all the Italians residing in this City and environs, in order to appoint a permanent Executive Committee to carry into execution so generous a proposal, and to fulfil this supreme duty towards our country.

The Preliminary Committee, therefore, invites all the Italians residing in this City and environs to the said extraordinary meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 8th November, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, between 22nd and Bleecker sts., in order to comply with the intentions of our hero, and contribute our share to the independence of our beloved country. NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1859.

Gen. J. AVEZZANA, President.
M. VANNI,
G. GEROSA,
P. PIATTI,
N. CORRADI,
G. B. SANGUINETTI,
F. BOSSI,
A. MAGNI,
G. ALBERGANTI,
J. ANEAVANI, Sec'y.

ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The annual ADDRESS and POEM before the Association of Alumni will be delivered at the Lecture-room of the New-York Historical Society, (2d-av., corner of 11th-st.,) on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, at 8 o'clock.
Orator—Rev. MANCIUS S. HUTTON, D. D., Class of 1823.
Poet—ISAAC LAWRENCE, A. M., Class of 1847.
The Annual Meeting for the transaction of business will be held at the rooms of the Historical Society on the same evening, at 7 o'clock.
The Anniversary Festival will take place at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be procured from any member of the following Committee of Arrangements:
CHARLES R. SWORDS, Class of 1829, Chairman.
WILLIAM C. RUSSEL, Class of 1832.
WILLIAM L. BOYD, Class of 1832.
HENRY A. TAILER, Class of 1852.
A. S. VAN DUZER, Class of 1853.

SEAMEN'S CONVENTION.—A CONVENTION of chaplains and friends of seamen will be held in the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., (under the direction of the Port Society,) on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 11 A. M., to consider the best mode of advancing the temporal and spiritual interests of seamen. The Convention is expected to continue in session three days, and will be open to the public. The days will be devoted to discussion, the evenings to religious exercises. The closing meeting will be at the Cooper Institute on SABBATH EVENING next, Nov. 13, at 7½ o'clock, with addresses and devotional exercises.

BROOKLYN.—ANOTHER NEW CHURCH EDIFICE.—The corner-stone of a new Methodist Episcopal Church, to be erected in East Warren-street between Court and Smith streets, will be laid with appropriate exercises on THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. Bishop JANES, Dr. KENNEDY, J. S. INSKIP, and others, will deliver addresses on the occasion. All the friends of Christian enterprise are respectfully invited to attend.

THE NEW-YORK FEMALE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY FOR THE SICK POOR celebrates its anniversary THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette-place. Rev. Mr. GANSS will address the meeting.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE REGUlar preparatory meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York, for the election of officers, &c., will take place at the Metropolitan Hotel on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE —Wedding at home cards and note papers, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, cloth tags and gummed labels in great variety, at KELLY'S, No. 67 Fulton-st., N. Y.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 6 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—6 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—6:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7 A. M.; 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A.M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st, as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4:40 and 5:30 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, succeeds on Thursday, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M.; 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4, 6:45 and 8 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven trains. Freight taken.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST,

Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) *vid* Stonington, (mail route) at 3:40 P. M. Inland Express at 2 P. M., *vid* New-Haven Railroad.
Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway and 287 Canal-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS FOGGO against ANTHONY P. SALTER, and Clarissa Salter, his wife, Frank S. Selover, David B. Salter, Jr., Alfred G. Decker, David B. Salter, John S. Houseman, Lambert Suydam, Jeremiah S. Lane, William Bliss and Robert Wright. Summons for Relief. (Com. not ser.) To the above defendants, Anthony P. Salter and Clarissa Salter, his wife, David B. Salter, Jr., and David B. Salter: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the fourth day of November, 1859, and serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 22 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Nov. 4, 1859.
SESSIONS & REED, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
n8-law6wTu* No. 32 Pine-street.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HENRY HILTON against HENRY L. BULKLEY and ROSINA his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George De Forest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary Jane Jenckes, his wife, Adolph Bach, Geo. Clarke, Thomas E. Davis.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, on the 16th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 10, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
o11-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS E. DAVIS against HENRY L. BULKLEY and ROSINA, his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George De Forest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes, and Mary Jane Jenckes, his wife, Adolph Bach, Geo. Clarke.—Action No. 4.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.) To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, on the 9th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 91 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
o11-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HAMILTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the store of William Cahoone, No. 134 Atlantic-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated May 16, 1859. MERCY A. HARMON,
my17-law6mTu* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 3, 1859.
o4-law6mTu* EDWARD S. CLARK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF COURT notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY N. KEENEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, to present the same, with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 138 William-street, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated Aug 1, 1859.
ASA L. SHIPMAN, Executor.
au2-law6mTu* ELIZA J. KEENEY, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM FEREGO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1859.
my24-law6mT* JAMES H. NOE, Executor.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
And connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE
GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS,
And SONORA,
OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY AT PANAMA,
DIRECT AT ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this Port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PIERSON, Commander,
on
MONDAY, 21st November, at 2 P. M.,
To connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander.

THE
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander,
Will follow on the 5th December.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodations afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the ONLY office of the Companies, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. T. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

FOR HAVANA.

QUAKER CITY LINE.
Carrying the United States Mail, and leaving each port every twenty days.
The new, fast and double-engine steamship YORKTOWN, R. W. SHUFELDT Commander, will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River. Her next trips will be made Dec. 5 and 26. The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequaled. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.
First cabin, $60. Second cabin, $35.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$113
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$22 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	30 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C	23 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka, Fla	23 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, Capt. MURRAY, succeeds SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.
NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on TUESDAY, Nov. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
J. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot or measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANSEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *vid* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $25. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE WELL-KNOWN first-class side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah on THURSDAY, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior staterooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The KEY-STONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, S. C., on the 15th. Fare on either ship, $15. A. HERON, JR., Agent,
Corner of 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 9th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 11:30 A. M. to 1 P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The ASIA will sail Nov. 23.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERIcan European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and despatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State. No. 263 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—A PARty already established in the Sewing Machine business, which is of a profitable nature, is desirous of extending the same by forming a Stock Company. An excellent investment guaranteed. Direct MACHINE, Box No. 2,500 Post-office, with full address and residence.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CASH CAPital, to take the place of one about retiring, in a well-established Produce, Commission and Storage business, located in one of the best streets down town. A fine commodious store and long lease. For particulars address W. H. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AN IRON COMMISSION HOUSE, HAVING a favorable connection, desire the agency of some manufactured article that is used by iron and hardware purchasers, for which they are prepared to make satisfactory arrangements. Address H., Box No. 2,714 Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE clothing house that is well established and doing a profitable business, with $25,000 in cash, to attend to the manufacturing and in-door business. Address T. L., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, with real name.

$50,000.—SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—In a well-established mercantile business. One willing to invest fifty thousand dollars preferred. Address W. C., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

$2,500.—FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXtures and good-will of a Hosiery and fancy-store doing a good business. Address R. S. T., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The public are respectfully informed that
THE SECOND PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA
of the new and celebrated Opera of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
(Music by VERDI; the Poem by EUGENE SCRIBE,)
Will take place on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.
The third night on
FRIDAY, Nov. 11.
On SATURDAY NEXT, GRAND GALA MATINEE

THE SICILIAN VESPERS
was expressly composed by VERDI for the Grand Opera in Paris, and is universally acknowledged as being the grandest and most effective Opera of this celebrated composer. Its success in Italy has been enormous, and on its production in London last June, it was received with an enthusiasm that has never been surpassed by any other Italian Opera.

THE SICILIAN VESPERS
Will be produced at the Academy of Music,
WITH NEW SCENERY AND PROPERTIES,
By SIGNOR HANNIBAL W. CALVO, from the original models of the Grand Opera in Paris, obtained through the kind permission of his Excellency, Monsieur le Ministre de la Maison de l'Empereur, M. Achille Fould.
THE UNIQUE AND PICTURESQUE DRESSES,
Presenting a most faithful picture of the costumes of the thirteenth century, have been made in Paris, by Monsieur Le Roy, costumer of the Grand Opera, and Signor Bruschi, costumer from the principal theatres in Italy, and Signoras Bazzani and Abratti.
THE NEW ACCOUTREMENTS AND PROPERTIES
Are from the celebrated manufactory of Monsieur Granger, armorer to His Majesty the Emperor of the French.

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS.
The Princess Elena.....Mme. COLSON
Arrigo.....Sig. BRIGNOLI
The Governor of Monforte.....Sig. FERRI
Procida, Chief of the Conspirators.....Sig. JUNCA
SECONDARY CHARACTERS
by Mme. Morra, Signors Muller Rubio, Quinto, Ximenes, Crousa, Panfi, &c.

To give due effect to the numerous double choruses (French and Sicilian) the regular choruses have been increased to
EIGHTY SINGERS,
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA
will comprise
SIXTY-FOUR PERFORMERS,
under the direction of
SIGNOR MUZIO.
Harpist.....M. APTOMAS.

THE MISE EN SCENE OF THE SICILIAN VESPERS has been perfected under the direct superintendence of B.

LAW REPORTS.

CASE OF QUIMBO APPO.

Argument upon the Writ of Prohibition.

The People vs. *Quimbo Appo.*—The argument before the General Term of the writ of prohibition in this case now came on, before Justices ROOSEVELT, INGRAHAM and SUTHERLAND, and was discussed at great length.

Mr. Field for the prisoner, and Mr. Doyle for the State.

The following are the points for the prisoner, and in opposition to the writ of prohibition :

I.—The writ of prohibition is a remedy, nearly obsolete, never demandable as a matter of right, and when granted is confined to those cases, in which there is no other remedy.

II. The Supreme Court has, however, not the power to interfere by prohibition with the granting of a new trial, in a criminal action, over which the Oyer and Terminer had general jurisdiction, for it is a general principle that where a Court has jurisdiction over an action, its orders made in that action, though never so erroneous, cannot be reëxamined on a writ of prohibition.

III. The Supreme Court has not the jurisdiction in any case to issue a prohibition to the Oyer and Terminer any more than the Queen's Bench, in England, has jurisdiction to issue a prohibition to the Common Pleas, or the Exchequer. The Court of Oyer and Terminer is the highest Court of criminal jurisdiction in the State.

IV.—If, however, it were conceded that the Supreme Court could issue a prohibition to the Oyer and Terminer, and by such prohibition could prevent its making an order for a new trial in a case over which it had full jurisdiction, still it could not issue its prohibition in this case, because the Oyer and Terminer had the *power* to grant the new trial, as it has done.

V.—The power to grant new trials is an incident of every Court of Superior jurisdiction.

VI.—The Court of Oyer and Terminer is a Court of superior jurisdiction.

VII. The power of criminal Courts of general jurisdiction to grant new trials, in cases of felony, has been decided so often in this country, that it is not now a debateable question. (Wharf. C. L. 981-2019 ; U. S. Dig. Crim. Law 561.)

VIII. The power of our Courts of Oyer and Terminer to grant new trials in cases of felony is also settled by authority.

IX. The objection that the granting of new trials in criminal cases would lead to frequent applications, proves nothing. The possibility of abuse of power is no evidence that the power does not exist, nor any reason why it ought not to exist.

X.—It, the Oyer and Terminer, has the power to grant a new trial, at the same term, and before judgment ; it has also the power to grant it at a subsequent term. The Court is a continuing one ; its several sittings are terms.

XI.—It has also power to grant the new trial after sentence.

These points were controverted at great length by the Assistant District-Attorney, who relied chiefly on the point that were such new trials to be granted and become general, it would be impossible to convict a prisoner and bring him to execution. Decision reserved.

Insolvency.

DISCHARGE SET ASIDE FOR FRAUD—SINGULAR TERMINATION OF A SUIT.

The Shoe and Leather Bank vs. *Daniel Barker.*—This was an action on three promissory notes, amounting to over $1,600, indorsed by Daniel Barker, who plead an insolvent's discharge under the two-third act, granted by Judge Morris, of Brooklyn. The cause was tried before Justice Mullen, of the Supreme Court. Mr. Lamoureaux, who appeared for the defence, introduced the discharge which had been obtained by other attorneys, and rested his case.

D. McMahon appeared for the Bank, and introduced proof which showed the following facts: That the motion of application for the discharge, ordered to be published in the State paper, was not published, but that an affidavit which had been introduced before the County Judge, showing proof of such publication, was one that had been used in a previous proceeding, and altered to suit the emergency of the present case.

Mr. Quackenbush, the foreman of the *Evening Journal*, was put upon the stand, and testified as above.

Upon this state of facts, the counsel for the defendants threw up the case, and on motion of Mr. McMahon, the Court gave judgment for the plaintiff on the three notes, allowing five per cent. besides cost, and ordered the papers to be sent before the Grand Jury, to investigate the charge of fraud.

Injuries upon a Railroad.

ACTION AGAINST THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Robert Beacon vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—This was an action against the defendant, before Justice BOSWORTH in the Superior Court, to recover damages alleged to have been sustained in March, 1855, by reason of the negligence of the agents of the Company. The complaint alleged that the plaintiff was driving a horse in Fifty-fourth-street, and as he was crossing the defendant's track, his wagon was struck by the cars of the defendant, thrown from his wagon, had his skull broken, his lower jaw dislocated, and was otherwise so injured that he has not since that date been able to do anything. It avers that he received no warning by the usual signals adopted on railroads, and demanded $10,000 damages.

The defence was that the injury was caused by the cars of the Harlem Railroad, and not by the defendant, and that it was in consequence of the negligence of the plaintiff. The case is still on.

Lockwood, Lawrence & Crosby for plaintiff ; Tracy, Powers & Tallmadge and Wm. C. Noyes for defendant.

Assault and Battery.

A SEVERE PENALTY FOR DUNNING.

Daniel R. Barlyte vs. *James Hughes.*—This was an action for assault and battery. The plaintiff says that, in August, 1858, in the Eleventh-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, he was assaulted by the defendant, knocked down, kicked and greatly injured.

The defendant said it was not so ; that he did not beat and bruise the plaintiff ; that he only shook the plaintiff off when seized by the collar by him.

The plaintiff testified to the matters stated in his complaint.

The defendant testified that the plaintiff came to him and insulted him, because he would not pay a bill that he was not liable for ; that the plaintiff then seized him by the collar, and said he was a dishonest man if he did not pay it ; that he then knocked plaintiff down, and kicked him ; that plaintiff got up and ran off very nimbly.

The Jury are still out.

H. C. Place for plaintiff ; Mr. Dewey for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.—ROOSEVELT, J.

Page et al. vs. *Wilson et al.*—Motion to vacate attachment denied ; first, because it is too late after judgment and execution ; and, second, because the evidence of the original residence in Connecticut is undoubted, whereas that of the alleged residence in New-York is vague and uncertain.

Petition of Schultz.—Order granted for confirmation of sale, &c.

INGRAHAM, J.

Matter of Whitehall-street.—Referred to N. Jarvis, Jr., to examine as to matters stated in petition and report.

Roth vs. *Hall.*—Motion to open inquest granted on payment of costs of term and motion ; judgment to stand as security.

Romaine vs. *Matthews*, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, and leave to renew on payment of costs.

The People ex rel. Stone vs. *Van Voorhis et al.*—Judgment affirmed.

Woods vs. *Spencer.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, and with leave to defendant to renew on disclosing his defence and paying costs of motion.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—SUTHERLAND, J.

Boyce vs. *Boyce.*—Judgment that the City of St. Louis has no interest in the real estate sought to be partitioned, and the usual decree for the partition among the other parties, the heirs at law. [See opinion.]

General Sessions.

QUORUM OF THE GRAND JURY NOT PRESENT—SENTENCES.

The November term of this Court commenced yesterday, and, for an unusual occurrence on the first day of term, a quorum of the Grand Inquest was in attendance. But Judge RUSSELL was of opinion that as the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer had not been discharged, it would be illegal to impannel another Grand Jury. He therefore discharged them till Thursday.

Francis Brady, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty to an attempt at that crime, in breaking into the store of Charles Schlegel, No. 198 Seventh-street, and stealing 750 cigars, worth four cents each. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

Joseph Ferick pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. Judgment suspended.

Margaret Headly pleaded guilty to obtaining a small quantity of goods under false pretences, and was sentenced to the City Prison for sixty days.

James McGrann was tried for stabbing John Burns with a knife, on the 24th of September, at No. 199 Twelfth-street. There appeared to be no cause of quarrel, and the evidence was so conflicting that the jury failed to agree.

Circuit Court of the United States—Northern District of Illinois.

Horace H. Day et al. vs. *Cooley, Farwell & Co., Davis, Sawyer & Co., Barrett, King & Co., and Rosenfield et al.*—These are suits brought by complainants for an alleged infringement of a patent for a certain process of manufacture of India-rubber goods.

A motion is made for a preliminary injunction, which is resisted by defendants, who ask time to defend said suits.

It appearing, by the bill and the exhibits and the affidavits thereto annexed, that a trial upon the merits has been had before the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, and that the complainants have obtained a judgment in their favor in said cause, by which judgment both the validity of the patent and the legal title of the complainants to it, have been sustained, the bill shows a *prima facie* case for an injunction. Although the decision of any other of the Circuit Courts of the United States is not binding upon this Court, yet it has always been the practice of the Courts of the United States, on the principle of comity, to regard the decision of the Court's of other Circuits as establishing a *prima facie* case in favor of the right of the complainant in a case for infringement of a patent. If, therefore, this Court had any doubt in regard to the case made by the complainants (upon which point it is not necessary to express an opinion) the Court would still consider the judgment of the Circuit Court of Maryland upon the matters in controversy as sufficient to entitle the complainants to a preliminary injunction.

If the defendants desire to contest the rights of the complainants, they can do so upon filing with the Clerk security in the usual form.

The motion of the complainants for a preliminary injunction will be granted as to all of the defendants who shall not, within —— days, file a bond satisfactory to the Court, with the usual conditions for account and indemnity to the complainants.

PERSONAL.

Rev. John L. Girardeau, of Charleston, publishes a card in relation to his connection with the religious instruction of the colored people, and is very solicitous to be understood by his Southern friends. He recognizes the divine character of the relation of master and slave, and repels certain charges which have recently been made against him by the following declaration : "A slaveholder myself and believing that I have a Scriptural warrant for being so, how could I promulgate tenets which would contradict all my past associations, and be detrimental alike to the interests of my own family and of the community with which I am identified."

The Boston *Traveller* states that 11 persons in Falmouth, Mass., living within a circuit of three miles and a half, recently spent a pleasant afternoon together, whose united ages amounted to 897 years. The average of their ages was 81 years. Six of these persons were married couples. None of these three couples were ever married but once, and all were married in early life. The oldest of these 11 persons is 91, and the youngest 74 years.

Sir James Clarke, the eminent London Physician, has just retired from his office of personal physician in daily attendance on the Queen. He has had charge of the health of the Queen for 27 years, since her girlhood. Advanced age and ill health are the reasons for the retirement.

Thomas H. Rochester, Esq., who has been President and financial officer of the Rochester City Bank for 16 years, has resigned that office.

Hon. Solon Borland, who has been dangerously ill in Arkansas, is convalescent, and will soon resume his duties as editor of the Memphis *Enquirer*.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Dr. Bayne died at Galt, Canada, Nov. 4. He was one of the leading ministers of the Free Presbyterian Church, and exerted a very important influence over its affairs. A preacher of great power, he built up a congregation in Galt almost unequaled in numbers in the Province.

Madame Roger de Beauvoir has just died at the age of 36. When 12 years of age she made her *début* as Mlle. Doze at the Theatre Français. She was the authoress of several vaudevilles and operas, as well as of several novels ; of the latter, one entitled *Les Confidences de Mlle. Marr*, is the best known.

Hon. James Curtis, formerly Mayor of Chicago, died in that city, Nov. 3. The Common Council attended his funeral in a body.

CANDIDATES FOR MIDSHIPMEN.—A few weeks since we published a list of those Congressional Districts in the different States in which there were vacancies for the nominations of Midshipmen. We publish below an additional list : Alabama, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th ; California, 2d ; Georgia, 1st ; Illinois, 9th ; Indiana, 2d, 5th, 7th ; Kentucky, 3d, 4th, 6th, 8th ; Louisiana, 1st, 4th ; Maine, 1st, 2d, 5th ; Maryland, 5th, 6th ; Massachusetts, 3d ; Michigan, 4th ; Mississippi, 1st ; Missouri, 6th, 7th ; New-York, 3d, 10th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 26th, 27th, 31st ; North Carolina, 8th ; Ohio, 2d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 16th, 19th, 20th ; Pennsylvania, 4th ; Rhode Island, 1st, 2d ; South Carolina, 3d ; Tennessee, 8th, 10th ; Virginia, 2d, 4th, 5th, 10th ; Washington Territory, 1st. The last examination this year will be between the 20th November and 1st December. The nominations must be made by Representatives of the Districts in Congress to the Secretary of the Navy. Candidates must be over 14 and under 18 years of age. —*Washington Star.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange .. Nov. 7.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '74	103¾	150 Erie Railroad	71¾
5,000 U. S. 6s '74 Reg	104¾	200 Hud. Riv. R.	b60 37½
2,000 Virginia 6s	93	100 Reading R.	b60 37½
950 Ohio St. 6s '60	101¾	124 do	37¾
8,500 Indiana St. 5s	85½	700 do	37¾
3,600 Indiana St. 2½s	61	200 Mich. Cen. R.	b30 40½
7,000 Missouri St. 6s	84¾	25 do	40½
11,000 do	84¾	50 do	b30 40¾
10,000 do	84½	50 do	40¾
18,000 Tenn. 6s '90	90¾	200 Harlem R. Pref	40¾
1,000 Cal. State 7s	84¾	50 M.So.& N.I.G.S.	b60 18¾
500 N. Y. Central 6s	91	do	18¾
1,000 E. R. 3d M. B. '83	66	400 Panama Railroad	122½
1,000 Hud. Riv. R. 2d M.	97	100 Illinois Central R.	62
1,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3d M.	78	100 do	61
1,000 M. C. R. 8 p ct. 1st M. S. Fd. Con.	88	100 do	b60 61¾
12,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bs.	84½	400 do	61¾
5,000 do	s60 84	7 C'lev. Col. & Cin.	92
20 National Bank	99	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	8
20 Ocean Bank	93	105 Galena & Chic. R.	72½
26 Chatham Bank	90	440 do	72¾
250 Pacific Mail S. Co.	72	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	b60 20¾
50 do	s10 72	200 do	b20 20¾
150 N. Y. Cen. R.	b30 80½	100 do	20¾
450 do	80¾	100 do	20¾
50 do	s15 80¾	100 do	b30 20¾
50 do	s60 80	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	b60 62¾
50 do	s60 80⅛	50 do	b60 62½
50 do	s10 80¾	300 do	62½
100 do	84 80¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	62½
350 do	80¾	24 do	20
200 do	s60 80	100 do	b60 20¼
200 do	s10 80	900 Chic. & Rock I. R.	s5 62¾
350 do	s3 80	200 do	62¾
100 do	s30 80	50 do	s10 62¾
100 do	b3 80¼	100 do	s20 62¾
100 do	b60 80¾	10 do	b60 62¾

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Mo. St. 6s	84¾	12 Hanover Bank	87
20,000 do	b30 84¾	100 Hudson Riv. R.	b60 37½
10,000 do	s30 84¾	50 do	s60 37
5,000 N. Carolina St. 6s	98	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	18
7,000 Virginia State 6s	94¼	5 Panama R	122
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	84¾	100 Ill. Cent. R.	62
3,000 Tenn. 6s '90	90½	50 do	62¼
5 Im. & Tra. Bk	109	100 do	b30 62¾
50 Erie Railroad	72¾	300 Galena & Chi. R.	72¾
do	72¾	100 do	72¾
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	72¾	800 do	72¾
50 do	72¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	20
50 do	73	24 do	20
350 N. Y. Central R.	80¾	100 do	b60 20¼
100 do	s60 80	900 Chic. & Rock I. R.	s5 62¾
200 do	s10 80	200 do	62¾
350 do	s3 80	50 do	62¾
100 do	s30 80	100 do	s10 62¾
100 do	b3 80¼	100 do	s20 62¾
100 do	b60 80¾	do	b60 62¾

MONDAY, Nov. 7—P. M.

The Weekly Average of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 5, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Oct. 29 :

Increase in Loans	$1,703,600
Decrease in Specie	1,020,633
Increase in Circulation	351,017
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	590,717

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season :

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Nov. 6, 1858.	Nov. 5, 1859.	Oct. 29, 1859.
Capital	$67,734,000	$69,993,000	$69,933,000
Loans	126,809,493	120,118,037	118,414,428
Specie	26,337,355	20,228,322	21,248,975
Circulation	8,186,933	8,627,421	8,276,404
Gross Deposits	109,217,448	96,733,901	95,245,331
Exchanged	21,889,506	23,060,003	22,162,150
Undrawn	87,327,942	73,673,898	73,083,181
In Sub-Treasury	8,256,042	4,608,687	4,850,765

The Bank return is somewhat less favorable for the Specie average than looked for. The increase in Loans and Discounts will account in a good measure for the marked ease in the Discount market through the week. Part of the increase is owing to the accommodation afforded to the Banks of the interior, whose short collections against Produce forwarded to this market have been cashed to a considerable extent by the corresponding Banks here. The Circulation, as usual on quarter day, goes up several hundred thousand dollars. The Deposit line, it will be seen, is also lighter, and the daily exchanges through the Clearing House denote a more active movement generally through the Banks. The market for Money this week opens with a fair offering of paper by regular dealers at the Bank at 7 ₱ cent. There is a demand from outside lenders for prime lists of indorsed bills for 4@6 months at the Bank rate, and fair names 8@10 ₱ cent. Prime short acceptances, 30@60 days, are still done at 6 ₱ cent., and in some instances a fraction easier. Demand loans to the Stock Brokers rate 5@6 ₱ cent. There is only a moderate employment to-day, with an easy supply. The Exchanges for the *Persia*, sailing on Wednesday, opened to-day at 110@110¼ on London at 60 days, and 110¼ at sight for standard Bankers and 109¾@109⅞ Southern Bank signatures or indorsements, and on Paris f.5.15@f.5.13¾ at 60 days and f.5.11¼@f.5.11¼ at sight. There is a fair offering of Merchant bills on London at 109¼@109¾. We hear of business, thus far, at 110¼ sight on London, at which a leading Banker is the drawer, and f.5.13¾ at 60 days on Paris, less the usual brokerage on French Exchange, at which one of the Continental houses is supplying the demand. No engagements of Bullion for the *Persia* have yet been entered. The shipment will be a moderate one.

The Stock Market opened weak at the early Board this morning, under a considerable pressure to sell for cash, and to put out time contracts in New-York Central and the Western Shares. And this feeling was increased at the Second Board in the afternoon, when the *Bear* account was materially enlarged, seller 10@30@60 days, at an average decline of nearly 1 ₱ cent. on the Shares list from the closing rates of Saturday. The speculative sellers construed the Bank return, as they had previously done the Foreign news, as likely to turn the market in their favor, and acted accordingly. At the same time the *Bull* support was not very decided, although buyers took Central with some freedom at 80, Galena at 72¼, and Rock Island at 62½, toward the close of the day. Illin is Central was sold down, this evening, to 61 ₱ cent., being a decline of 4¾ from the top rate, and 2½ ₱ cent. from the lowest sales of last week. In the afternoon, the price returned to 62½ ₱ cent. The business of the road in November, thus far, shows even a larger daily increase than in October, and we learn of nothing new in the finances of the Company to depress the stock. Panama Shares fell off ½ ₱ cent ; Pacific Mail went up 1 ₱ cent. ; Hudson River down ¼@1 ₱ cent. ; Michigan guaranteed steady, and somewhat stronger than at the close of last week, and Michigan Central was also steadier than the general Western list. Toledo fell off about ¾ ₱ cent. The corrected official earnings of October for both the Michigan roads show better than anticipated, being placed each about $16,000 ahead of last year by reason of the heavy increase on the fourth week of the month. Erie Shares steady at $71¼@$71¾. The City Bank Shares are nearly all firm, partly on the improved business which they begin to show in their Discount and Deposit lines. In the State Stocks some heavy time sales of Missouris were made at a decline of ¼@½ ₱ cent, while Tennessees advanced to 90½ ₱ cent. In Railway Bonds Illinois Centrals were done at ¼ decline ; Eries were steady at 66 ₱ cent. for Third Mortgage and 25 bid for the Convertibles. New-York Centrals were ¼@½ higher, and scarce. The general market left off heavy.

The figures of the Anthracite Coal Trade for the week and season, which we published this morning, shows an increased consumption of nearly *twenty per cent.* This fact is significant of the prosperity of our great manufacturing interest. Both the Iron and Cotton mills are nearly or quite up to the activity of 1856. A private letter from a well-advised source in Philadelphia, dated on Saturday, says that the Pennsylvania manufacturers are doing very well, and in the Coal region it is said that "for five years the prospects have not been so good : the orders for shipment are regardless of freights."

The details of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, for the month of October, are :

	1858.	1859.
Freight	$87,674 13	$155,261 41
Passengers	49,332 62	39,063 50
Mails, &c	4,646 13	4,500 00
Totals	$141,652 88	$198,824 91

The following are the official earnings of the Michigan Southern Road for the month of October 1858 and 1859 :

	1858.	1859.
Passengers	$96,578 48	$74,313 54
Freight	93,753 40	128,313 71
Mails	4,635 14	4,583 71
Miscellaneous	3,248 91	7,258 00
Total	$198,215 93	$214,468 66
Increase in 1859		$16,253 73

The following are the official earnings of the Michigan Central Road for October, 1859, compared with last season :

	1858.	1858.
Passengers	$103,603 29	$89,198 15
Freight	100,262 86	131,386 17
Miscellaneous	6,001 88	5,492 85
Total	$209,868 03	$226,077 07
Increase in October, 1859		$16,209 04

The following are the official figures of the Illinois Central Railroad for the month of October, 1859 :

From passengers	$77,886 78
From freight	147,000 00
From mails	6,358 33
From rent of road	5,871 33
From other sources	5,231 88
Total receipts in month of October, '59	$242,348 32
Total receipts in month of October, '58	184,776 09
Total receipts since Jan. 1, 1859	$1,670,313 97
Total receipts in corres'ng period of '58	1,666,542 19

Constru'ion bonds canceled in October, 1859	$41,000 00	
Construction bonds canceled previously	1,197,000 00	$1,238,000 00
Freeland bonds canceled in October, 1859	6,000 00	
Freeland bonds canceled previously	166,000 00	172,000 00
Total bonds canc'led up to Oct. 31, '59		$1,410,000 00
Cash receipts for lands, October, 1859		$56,674 25
Cash receipts since Jan. 1, 1859		475,177 34

The London *Times* of October 26, says of the trade of the United Kingdom :

"The Board of Trade returns for the past month, issued this morning, continue to offer the best refutation of the remarks occasionally heard of the dullness of business, the fact being that the trade of the country is on a basis so sound and so free from speculative excitement that it seems to go on with inexplicable quietude. The declared value of our exportations show an increase of £917,661, or 8½ ₱ cent. over those of September, 1858, and there is also an increase of more than 5 ₱ cent. over the high total of the preceding year. Cotton goods, owing mainly to the Eastern demand, still figure for the chief augmentation. The Bank returns are as follows :

	Aug. 27.	Sept. 24.	Increase.	Dec'se.
Bank of England	£21,965,232	£21,249,045		£656,197
Private Banks	3,299,177	3,385,672	£86,495	
Joint-stock Banks	2,895,934	2,962,346	66,412	
Total in Eng'd	£28,100,343	£27,597,063		£503,280
Scotland	3,978,421	4,039,817	£61,396	
Ireland	6,316,543	6,614,144	297,601	
United King'm	£38,395,307	£38,251,024		£144,283

The following are the latest quotations of American stocks in London, received by the *Vanderbilt*, to Oct. 26 :

American Railways in London.	Closing Prices.	Sales.
United States 6 p. c. red. '74	93½ to 94	94
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ ct. red. 1875	73 to 76	
Do., 7 ₱ cent. red. 1875	76 to 78	
Do., do., Fr. Land red. 1860	83 to 85	
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	28 to 36	dis. 37½ dis.
Mic. Cen. 8 ₱ cent. con. '60,	80 to 82	
Do., 8 ₱ cent., 1869	79 to 81	
Do., 8 ₱ cent. 1st mortgage (sink. f.) '82	80 to 82	
Do., $100 shares	40 to 45	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₱ c't. (sinking fund) 1885	45 to 50	xc.
Do., $100 shares	5 to 10	
New-York Central, 6 ₱ ct., (sinking fund) 1883	82 to 84	xc.
Do., ₱ cent. 1864	93 to 95	
Do., 7 ₱ ct. (sink. f.) 1876	91 to 93	
Do., $100 shares	70 to 72	
New-York and Erie 3d Mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1883	55 to 57	
Do., sinking fund, 1875	15 to 20	
Do., Bonds, con. '62	15 to 20	
Do., 7 ₱ cent. 1859	15 to 20	
Do., $100 shares	4 to 6	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds—1st mortgage, con., 6 ₱ c't	89 to 91	
Do., 2d mort. 6 ₱ ct. Ster.	91½ to 92½	
Do., $50 shares	35 to 40	
Philadelphia & Reading bds. 6 ₱ cent., 1860	83 to 88	
Do., 6 ₱ cent., 1870	73 to 78	
Do., $50 shares	15 to 20	

The Sub-Treasury, to-day, received $180,335; paid out, $221,257—balance, this afternoon, $4,567,765.

WHEAT AND FLOUR AT CHICAGO SINCE AUG. 1.

	Wheat. 1858.	Wheat. 1859.	Flour. 1858.	Flour. 1859.
First week	54,745	45,303	2,596	3,485
Second week	101,057	148,855	3,429	7,222
Third week	208,374	193,407	7,339	16,903
Fourth week	404,783	421,745	11,743	27,170
Fifth week	355,190	520,588	14,904	28,194
Sixth week	366,520	527,122	18,511	24,105
Seventh week	236,152	587,223	12,192	30,518
Eighth week	296,543	420,956	13,487	26,952
Ninth week	406,400	613,030	14,874	31,060
Tenth week	317,510	523,349	16,046	32,481
Eleventh week	176,637	484,966	20,826	31,354
Twelfth week	144,086	426,812	14,717	29,288
Thirteenth week	105,486	529,754	11,024	34,477

	Bushels.
All reduced to Wheat, 1858	4,034,403
All reduced to Wheat, 1859	7,322,770
Increase this season	3,288,36

The following is a comparative statement of the Banks of New Orleans for the past two weeks

	Oct. 22.	Oct. 29.	
Specie	$12,663,736	$12,710,623	Increase. $46,892
Deposits	18,740,176	19,608,072	Increase. 867,896
Circulation	9,454,114	9,442,733	Decrease. 11,375
Short Loans	24,228,873	24 495,813	Increase. 266,940
Exchange	3,246,395	3,960,977	Increase. 714,582
Dist. Balances	1,653,524	1,787,710	Increase. 134,186
Long Loans	4,665,275	4,380,173	Decrease. 274,802

Ports of Boston and Charlestown.

Monthly statement of the value of imports and exports of goods, wares and merchandise, entered during the month of October, 1859.

Imports.—Dutiable entered for consumption.

Warehoused	$1,203,125
Free (exclusive of specie and bullion)	461,501
Total imports	647,903
	$2,332,530
Exports.—Domestic merchandise	$1,188,100
Foreign merchandise dutiable	102,000
Foreign merchandise free	49,437
Specie and bullion	100,250
Total exports	$1,439,877
Merchandise withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	$680,547

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Nov. 5.	Loans. Oct. 29.	Specie. Nov. 5.	Specie. Oct. 29.
Bk. of New-York	4,682,941	4,573,504	657,484	703,255
Manhattan Co.	4,304,811	4,312,463	777,974	737,051
Mechanics' Bank	4,580,369	4,586,376	956,990	839,545
Union Bank	3,636,979	3,618,996	886,634	891,150
Bk. of America	3,461,938	3,519,690	507,667	311,845
Phenix Bank	4,891,186	4,663,637	1,822,944	1,815,560
City Bank	2,964,252	2,915,249	409,065	509,473
Tradesmen's Bk.	2,019,676	1,992,280	553,149	469,077
Fulton Bank	1,448,803	1,431,644	184,661	142,963
Chemical Bank	1,366,342	1,389,192	345,177	335,566
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,787,252	1,628,847	662,438	615,677
National Bank	2,039,470	2,033,069	266,291	247,877
Butc. & Drov. Bk.	2,079,429	2,031,352	210,479	226,029
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,734,316	1,727,531	302,376	191,062
Greenwich Bank	862,203	885,913	141,641	131,327
Leather Man. Bk.	1,945,193	1,879,442	70,975	61,769
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,249,638	1,223,837	274,806	291,434
Bk. St. New-York	3,422,386	3,333,772	230,970	198,936
Am. Exchange Bk	1,975	1,975	739,698	920,007
Bk. of Commerce	12,863,018	12,798,023	1,008,612	1,033,960
Broadway Bank	2,515,538	2,487,872	1,289,676	1,640,962
Ocean Bank	1,590,395	1,571,206	390,202	445,329
Mercantile Bank	2,737,473	2,672,018	277,760	268,811
Pacific Bank	1,028,393	1,023,310	490,503	450,710
Bank of Republic	3,586,179	3,626,142	202,649	196,398
Chatham Bank	707,574	687,319	685,884	796,216
People's Bank	695,543	690,515	81,385	95,586
Bank of N. Am.	1,625,430	1,624,884	97,696	104,287
Hanover Bank	1,511,020	1,482,521	219,204	233,121
Irving Bank	847,141	820,986	154,996	161,431
Metropolitan Bk.	6,168,390	5,940,522	110,100	129,881
Citizens' Bank	726,277	706,829	1,032,156	1,224,747
Nassau Bank	1,593,938	1,594,758	123,953	130,548
Market Bank	1,623,615	1,611,740	140,833	171,640
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,070,679	1,028,122	218,917	235,361
Shoe & Leath Bk.	4,113,940	3,712,519	153,786	152,033
Corn Exch. Bank	1,594,332	1,653,209	980,620	1,261,249
Continental Bank	3,242,980	3,141,143	255,225	256,306
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,158,778	1,145,957	502,100	604,644
Oriental Bank	524,763	539,289	271,143	180,486
Marine Bank	970,478	955,073	74,098	68,663
Atlantic Bank	538,201	517,007	190,335	176,794
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,619,662	2,586,456	62,595	45,788
Park Bank	4,418,374	4,390,849	365,597	356,186
Artisans' Bank	974,413	988,460	828,002	975,696
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	694,662	677,436	170,152	166,726
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	472,442	481,701	85,274	84,744
N. Y. Exch. Bank	320,889	334,455	50,047	48,371
Bull's Head Bank	420,022	403,039	24,737	23,478
N. Y. County Bk.	413,634	405,601	58,909	62,405
Grocers' Bank	535,136	519,364	59,664	47,520
East River Bank	314,316	300,479	71,114	84,445
North River Bank	452,442	441,062	29,396	31,327
Total	120,118,037	118,414,428	20,228,322	21,248,975
	Increase.	$1,703,609	Decrease.	$1,020,633

Banks.	Circulation. Nov. 5.	Circulation. Oct. 29.	Deposits—Net. Nov. 5.	Deposits—Net. Oct. 29.
Bk. of New-York	408,993	387,805	2,260,284	2,631,489
Manhattan Co.	336,721	329,557	2,780,416	2,669,936
Mechanics' Bank	351,622	228,973	2,322,093	2,351,913
Union Bank	307,506	295,995	2,488,263	2,358,356
Bk. of America	224,645	188,446	1,650,323	1,487,344
Phenix Bank	138,748	134,572	3,783,467	3,587,186
City Bank	148,419	138,893	1,504,925	1,587,771
Tradesmen's Bk.	237,790	333,953	1,517,218	1,398,399
Fulton Bank	159,064	153,239	722,686	666,495
Chemical Bank	311,804	299,005	1,088,461	1,070,986
Merch. Exch. Bk.	143,193	140,445	1,885,812	1,625,922
National Bank	145,863	139,647	1,033,553	1,015,871
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	180,905	162,583	856,586	832,345
Mech. & Trad Bk.	128,522	124,003	1,306,936	1,178,303
Greenwich Bank	147,993	145,711	672,818	680,841
Leather Manf. Bk.	262,261	244,988	483,769	516,184
Seventh Ward Bk.	225,644	210,724	1,098,749	1,080 002